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Walks and Talks About Boston

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WALKS AND TALKS ABOUT BOSTON

PUBLIC GARDEN AND BOSTON COMMON

WALKS AND TALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY

EDWARD J. O'BRIEN

1916 CONVENTION
NATIONAL WHOLESALE GROCERS ASSOCIATION

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Mass.
BALL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1916

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By Ball Publishing Co.

JUN 16 1916

PRESS OF MURRAY AND EMERY COMPANY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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PREFACE

Strangers have difficulty in finding their way about Boston on account of the irregularity of its streets. It will help if it is borne in mind that Boston, like New York, was formerly a peninsula and that Washington Street traverses it lengthwise as Broadway does New York. The North Station, which is the terminal for trains from the north and east, is near the northern end, which begins at Haymarket Square. Canal Street, leading out of Haymarket Square, ends at the North Station.

Leading at right angles from Washington Street, Summer Street brings one to the South Terminal Station, where trains from the south and west arrive and depart. Winter Street, directly opposite Summer Street, leads to Tremont Street, which runs parallel with Washington Street, and to Boston Common. On the Common, at the head of Winter Street, may be found the Park Street Subway Station, where cars may be taken for any part of the city or suburbs, either directly or by transfer.

Leading off Washington Street, at right angles, farther south, is Essex Street, which leads directly to the South Terminal Station. Opposite Essex Street is Boylston Street, which leads by the Common and Public Garden to the Back Bay District.

The main line of the Tunnel and Elevated System runs under Washington Street from Forest Hills and Dudley Street to Sullivan Square, Charlestown, transferring at these points to surface cars. Crossing this line at right

angles at State Street is the line which starts at Chelsea and East Boston on the surface and running under the harbor emerges to the surface again on Cambridge Street and continues on the surface to Cambridge.

Crossing the Washington Street Tunnel line at Summer Street are the trains running from the South Terminal Station to Harvard Square, Cambridge, and transferring at both ends to surface cars. This line is now under construction to South Boston and Dorchester.

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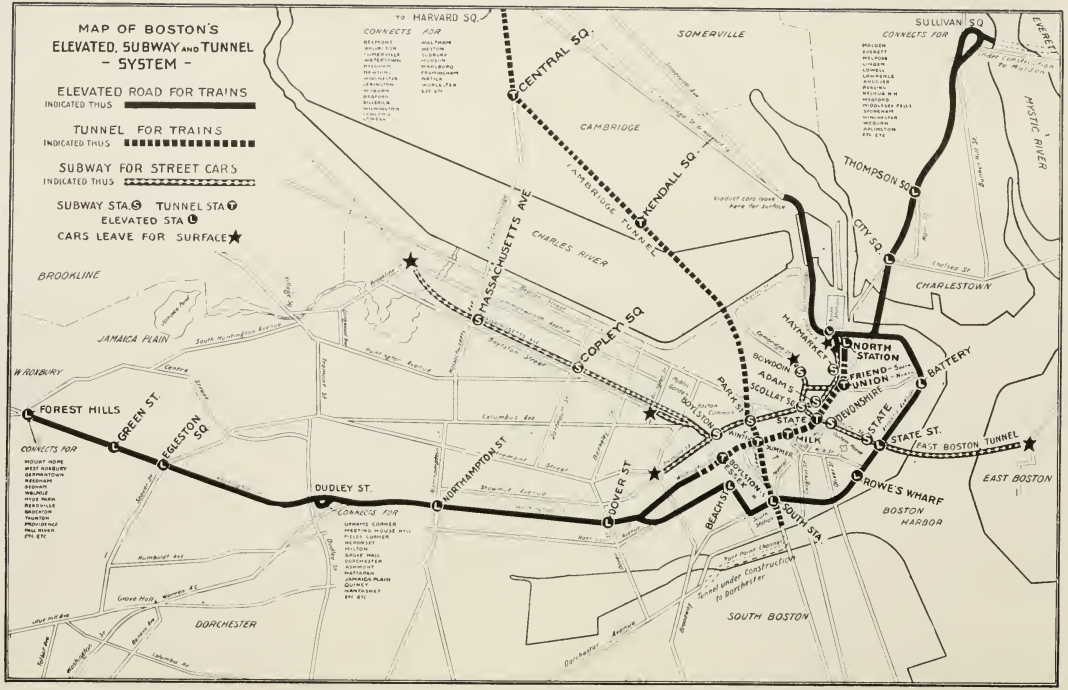

MAP OF BOSTON'S
ELEVATED, SUBWAY AND TUNNEL
- SYSTEM -
ELEVATED ROAD FOR TRAINS
INDICATED THUS
TUNNEL FOR TRAINS
INDICATED THUS
SUBWAY FOR STREET CARS
INDICATED THUS
SUBWAY STA. S TUNNEL STA. T
ELEVATED STA. L
CARS LEAVE FOR SURFACE
TO HARVARD SQ.
CONNECTS FOR
CENTRAL SQ.
SOMERVILLE
SULLIVAN SQ
CONNECTS FOR
EVERETT
MYSTIC RIVER
CAMBRIDGE
KENDALL SQ.
CAMBRIDGE TUNNEL
THOMPSON SQ.
CITY SQ.
CHARLES RIVER
MASSACHUSETTS AVE
CHARLESTOWN
BROOKLINE
JAMAICA PLAIN
COPLEY SQ
HAYMARKET
NORTH STATION
BOWDOIN
ADAMS
SCOLLAY SQ.
FRIEND-UNION
BATTERY
W. ROXBURY
FOREST HILLS
GREEN ST.
EGLESTON SQ.
PARK ST.
BOYLSTON
STATE
DEVONSHIRE
STATE ST.
EAST BOSTON TUNNEL
MILK
SUMMER
BOYLSTON
ESSEX
BEACH ST.
SOUTH STA.
ROWE'S WHARF
EAST BOSTON
BOSTON HARBOR
DUDLEY ST.
NORTHAMPTON ST
DOVER ST
CONNECTS FOR
DORCHESTER
SOUTH BOSTON
Tunnel under construction to Dorchester

THE STATE HOUSE ILLUMINATED

Walks and Talks About Boston

AN INTRODUCTORY HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BOSTON

The Rev. William Blackstone settled on the slope of Beacon Hill about 1625, and he invited the Colonists thither shortly afterward. The town was founded in 1630 by Colonists under the leadership of John Winthrop, who took possession of the peninsula then distinguished by three hills, the highest of which, now Beacon Hill, had at that time three distinct peaks, whence the name "Trimountaine." In those days the peninsula, which contained less than eight hundred acres, was less than three miles long and a little more than a mile wide at the broadest point, and it was connected with the mainland by "The Neck," a narrow strip of land, often flooded by tides, and about a mile long. The first church was erected a year after the founding of the town, and buildings were erected here and there beside cowpaths and cart roads, until gradually streets evolved. This accounts

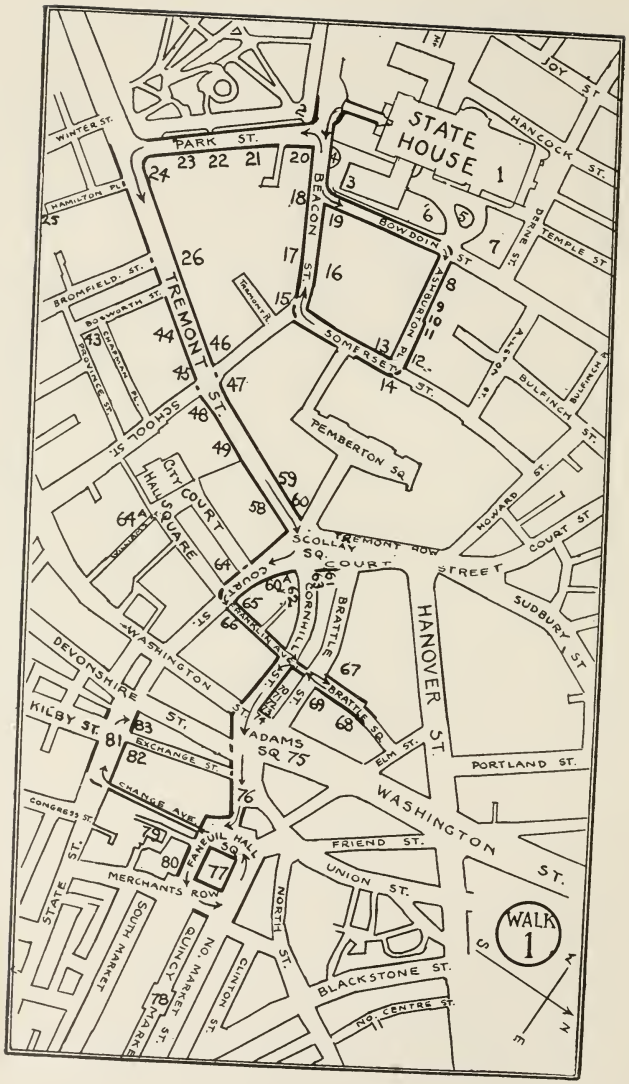
for the crooked and narrow streets in the old part of the city.

Governor Winthrop purchased all rights to the peninsula from Blackstone for thirty pounds. Inasmuch as the Puritans desired in founding the Colony to have a place where their religion should be supreme, church members only were allowed to vote for the first thirty years.

After long and continuous contests with Antinomians, Quakers, Baptists, and so-called witches, the note of toleration slowly became more and more evident. In 1692 the town had about seven thousand inhabitants. It thereupon became the seat of government of a Royal Province. The Colonial Charter had been abnegated in 1686, and a viceregal court was now established. In 1703, the *Boston News Letter*, commonly considered the first newspaper in America, was published here. Opposition to British authority was manifested first as early as 1761, and the successive steps which led to the Revolution, as well as the Revolutionary history of Boston, are outlined with sufficient clearness in the walks which follow.

Boston became a city in 1822. Its population then was about fifty thousand. The surrounding waters meanwhile had been largely filled in, thus doubling the city's area. Between 1865 and 1875, Roxbury, Dorchester, Charlestown, West Roxbury, and the Brighton district were annexed to the city. The year 1872 is remembered as the year of the last and greatest of the many devastating fires which have swept through Boston periodically since its foundation. In this fire the wholesale section was almost entirely destroyed, and the loss was estimated

at about $75,000,000. The district is, of course, now completely rebuilt. In 1800, Boston had an assessed valuation of about $15,000,000. The present valuation is $1,129,000,000. The population of Boston is now 670,585.


STATE HOUSE 1
WALK 1
PARK ST.
BEACON ST.
BOWDOIN ST.
ASHBURTON PL.
SOMERSET ST.
TREMONT ST.
SCHOOL ST.
CITY HALL SQUARE
COURT ST.
SCOLLAY SQ.
TREMONT ROW
COURT STREET
HANOVER ST.
BRATTLE ST.
BRATTLE SQ.
CORNHILL
FRANKLIN AVE.
WASHINGTON ST.
DEVONSHIRE ST.
KILBY ST.
EXCHANGE ST.
CHANGE AVE.
ADAMS SQ. 75
FAN EUIL HALL SQ.
MERCHANTS ROW
CONGRESS ST.
STATE ST.
SOUTH MARKET
QUINCY MARKET
NO. MARKET ST.
CLINTON ST.
NORTH ST.
FRIEND ST.
UNION ST.
BLACKSTONE ST.
NO. CENTRE ST.
PORTLAND ST.
ELM ST.
SUDBURY ST.
HOWARD ST.
BULFINCH ST.
ALLSTON ST.
DERNE ST.
TEMPLE ST.
HANCOCK ST.
JOY ST.
WINTER ST.
HAMILTON PL.
BROMFIELD ST.
BOSWORTH ST.
CHAPMAN PL.
PROVINCE ST.
TREMONT R.
BULFINCH R.
PEMBERTON SQ.
WALLACE
N
E
S
W

THE SHAW MEMORIAL

I

A WALK THROUGH THE HEART OF THE CITY — FROM THE NEW TO THE OLD STATE HOUSE

Our first walk can begin in no more fitting manner than by a visit to the **State House** (1), whose gilded dome will easily guide the stranger to it. Mounting the long flight of steps from Beacon Street and the Common, and thus passing through John Hancock's cow pasture, he will have ample opportunity to admire the stately and generous proportions of its facade, erected in 1795–97 from the designs of Charles Bulfinch, New England's first notable architect. On the left is a statue by Emma Stebbins of Horace Mann, who did so much for the cause of education in Massachusetts, and on the right one of Daniel Webster, by Hiram Powers. Crossing the spacious porch, from which an interesting bird's-eye view of the Common may be enjoyed, we enter the side door to the right, and turning to the left find ourselves in Doric Hall, the main hall in the "Bulfinch Front," as it is called, of the State House. Here, after his death, Charles Sumner lay in state and received public homage. Facing us in the centre of the background is Sir Francis Chantrey's noble statue of Washington, flanked to right and left by two memorial tablets in memory of Charles Bulfinch and of the preservation and renewal of the State House respectively. On side walls to the left and right of these are two facsimiles of the memorial stones over the tombs of Washington's great-great-grandfather and other members of the family, reproduced from the originals in the parish church of Brington, in Northamptonshire, England, and presented to the Commonwealth in 1861 by Charles Sumner, to whom in

turn they had been given by Earl Spencer. On the extreme left is Thomas Ball's statue of Governor John A. Andrew, who was chief executive of the Commonwealth during the Civil War, while on the extreme right is a memorial tablet to the memory of George Luther Stearns, the Boston merchant who was responsible for the organization of the colored troops which Colonel Shaw led to the war, and of whom Whittier has sung. The portraits of sixteen governors hang on the walls to left and right, over four cannon, two of which were captured in the War of 1812, and two of which are memorials to Major John Buttrick and Captain Isaac Davis, heroes of the Concord Fight on the 19th of April, 1775. On either wall are bronzes in memory of John Hancock and Abraham Lincoln. Before passing out of the Bulfinch Front of the State House, it is well to recall that here have spoken such orators as John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Fisher Ames, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, and Wendell Phillips, and that in these halls public receptions were given to Lafayette, Kossuth, and Edward VII, when Prince of Wales.

A passageway leading from Doric Hall into Memorial Hall, and passing behind Chantrey's statue of Washington, contains a case which holds the flags carried by Massachusetts regiments in the Spanish-American War, and is lighted by a stained glass skylight on which Liberty is represented, encompassed by the names of the chief republics. In front, directly opposite the battle flags, are life-size bronze reliefs of Rear Admiral Winslow and Brigadier-General Stevenson. Above, on the opposite wall at the head of the staircase, is a painting by Robert Reid of "James Otis Making His Famous Argument against the Writs of Assistance in the Old Town House in Boston, in February, 1761," with paintings of "Paul Revere's Ride" and "The Boston Tea Party," to left and right respectively. In our next walk, we shall visit the Council Chamber in the Old State House, where Otis's famous plea was made. To the right is Bela L. Pratt's fine bronze group, dedicated to the Army Nurses from 1861 to 1865.

Let us now enter Memorial Hall, whose imposing circular interior of marble rises to a gallery and an impressively ornamented dome. Four alcoves cased in glass contain 274 battle flags carried in the Civil War by Massachusetts Volunteers. Above the gallery are four large paintings. Facing Doric Hall is Henry Oliver Walker's

painting of "The Pilgrims on the 'Mayflower'," flanked by two paintings from the brush of Edward Simmons,— on the left, "Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775," and on the right, "The Return of the Colors to the Custody of the Commonwealth, December 22, 1865." The fourth painting of "John Eliot Preaching to the Indians" is by Mr. Walker. The dome is lighted by stained glass, on which is represented the crest of the Commonwealth surrounded by the seals of the other twelve original States of the Union. The pillars which support the encircling gallery are of Siena marble.

Beyond Memorial Hall is a passageway, with busts to left and right of Governors Greenhalge and Ames respectively, leading to the main staircase, which we shall mount, pausing on the landing to observe before us the stained glass windows which reproduce the various seals of the Colony. Turning upstairs to the right, we turn back down the long corridor and come to the lobby of the House of Representatives, which contains a statue of Governor Wolcott by Daniel C. French, a sculptor best known by his "Concord Minuteman." Opposite the Speaker's desk in the House is suspended the historic codfish. Crossing to the other side of the lobby, we find ourselves before the offices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Here may be seen in cases the Colony and Province Charters of 1628 and 1692, George II's explanatory charter, and the original Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Returning to the other side of the lobby, we ascend the stairs at the entrance to Representatives Hall, and halfway up the second flight come upon a small door, which is the entrance to the dome and cupola. To those who are undaunted by the 115 steps which must then be climbed, an ascent to the cupola will amply repay the effort which it occasions, for a wonderful view may be had from its windows on a clear day. Indeed, there could be no better or easier way of becoming acquainted in a few moments with the general topographical features of the city.

Let us then follow the example of Dean Stanley, who insisted upon mounting to the cupola of the State House dome before he saw anything else in Boston. It is lighted by four windows facing north, south, east, and west. Looking out first from the west window, opposite the head of the staircase, the picturesque West End is spread before us leading down the hill to the Charles River Basin, bounded by the embankments on the Boston and Cambridge

shores, and by Harvard Bridge and the new Longfellow Bridge. The streets descending to the river from left to right are Beacon, Chestnut, Mount Vernon, Pinckney, and Revere Streets. Charles Street skirts the foot of the hill. Looking across the Charles River, we see the hills of Brookline, with Newton in the distance. Beacon Street divides the district known as the West End from that of the Back Bay. Skirting Beacon Street, we note the Public Garden with the Back Bay district beyond. From right to left the long streets starting from the Public Garden and parallel with Beacon Street are Marlborough Street, Commonwealth Avenue, Newbury Street, and Boylston Street. The cross streets are named in alphabetical order, Arlington, Berkeley, Clarendon Streets, etc. From Harvard Bridge, a great highway called Massachusetts Avenue crosses the city from right to left, and may be roughly said to form the southern boundary of the Back Bay district. In the near foreground Charles Street runs between the Public Garden and the Common, and meets Boylston Street at Park Square. On Boylston Street beside the Public Garden is the entrance to the Subway, an important point for the stranger to note. Beyond are Trinity Church and the dome of the Christian Science Church.

From the south window we look out over the Common, and note two broad paths crossing it diagonally. The right-hand path is the famous "Long Path" known to readers of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Skirting the Common on the left, Park Street descends the hill to Tremont Street. Opposite Park Street Church on the Common is the Park Street Station of the Subway. Tremont Street marks the boundary of the business district. Parallel to it runs Washington Street, the main shopping thoroughfare, reached by any of the cross streets running down from the Common. Looking out over the business centre, we may see South Boston in the distance, and to the right Roxbury, with Dorchester and the Blue Hills beyond.

From the east window we look down upon the financial and industrial section of the city. The tallest skyscraper in the foreground is the Ames Building, at the foot of which nestles the Old State House. It is surpassed in height by the noble shaft of the Custom House Tower, also in the foreground. Beyond, stretching from left to right, is the water front of the city, and in the distance we may look out across the wide stretches of Boston Harbor, noting

its fortified islands. Immediately below us is the State House Park, with the Suffolk County Court House a little beyond to the left. On the extreme left about a mile away is Christ Church, on Salem Street.

From the north window we look out beyond the North Station to Charlestown and Bunker Hill Monument.

Having thus fixed in our minds the main topographical features of Boston, let us descend to the fourth floor, and crossing the corridor to the opposite side of the building we come to the archives containing, among other treasures, the original examinations and depositions of persons who had been accused of witchcraft, the military records of the Narragansett and French and Indian Wars, the Revolutionary muster and pay rolls, Franklin's letters from London as commissioner of Massachusetts, and General Gates's letter announcing Burgoyne's surrender. Descending the main staircase one flight and turning always to the left and down the corridor, we come to the door of the State Library, which contains about 125,000 volumes and is open to the public. Its chief treasure, the famous Bradford Manuscript, which has gained the popular misnomer of the "Log of the Mayflower," is to be seen in a glass case. It was returned to the Commonwealth by the Bishop of London in 1897. Coming out of the library, we may turn to the right and then to the left down the full length of the corridor, stopping at the visitors' gallery in Representatives Hall, if the Legislature happens to be in session. At the foot of the corridor, a staircase leads down to the executive rooms and the Senate Chamber. In the Governor's apartment are various important portraits, while niches in the Senate Chamber are filled with busts of distinguished Americans. In the Senate Reception Room are the first guns captured from the British at the Battle of Lexington, the fowling-piece used by Captain John Parker, who was commander of the Lexington Minutemen, and a Hessian gun, sword, hat, and drum captured at the Battle of Bennington, and presented to the Commonwealth by Brigadier-General Stark. The portraits of twenty-two Governors, including John Winthrop, hang on the walls of the Chamber. On the floor above are the entrances to the visitors' gallery. Continuing down the staircase, which is of pavonazzo marble, we find ourselves at the rear of Doric Hall, and thence may leave the State House from the same door by which we entered.

Directly before us as we descend the steps is the **Shaw Memorial** (**2**), celebrated in verse by Aldrich and other poets, but notably in William Vaughn Moody's noble "Ode in Time of Hesitation." It is one of Augustus Saint-Gaudens's masterpieces, and represents Col. Robert Gould Shaw at the head of his colored troops. His regiment was the first body of negro volunteers from Massachusetts, and he was killed on July 18, 1863, while leading an assault upon Fort Wagner, South Carolina. The stone setting of the memorial was designed by Charles F. McKim, and the inscriptions at the rear are from the pen of President-Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University.

Let us now enter Bowdoin Street to the right of the State House as we face it, pausing to note, as we enter, the site abutting on Beacon Street where stood the **house of Hawthorne's Major Molineux** (**3**). Facing Beacon Street, in front of the new marble wing of the State House, is an **equestrian statue of Major-General Hooker** (**4**), by Daniel C. French and Edward C. Potter. Passing down Bowdoin Street we shall be able to gain an idea of the successive additions to the State House. The original Bulfinch Front was completed in 1798. Three years earlier the corner stone had been laid with Masonic ceremonies, at which Paul Revere presided and Samuel Adams, then Governor, delivered an oration. An addition which extended to Mount Vernon Street was built in 1853–56, with J. G. F. Bryant as architect, and in 1889–95, the State House Annex in the rear was built from the plans of Charles E. Brigham. The marble wing on the right was completed in 1915, and another wing on the left is in process of erection now in 1916. The Bulfinch Front meanwhile was renovated, and the cupola rebuilt in accordance with Bulfinch's designs. The gilding on the dome dates from 1874, and at night the dome is lit by circling rows of electric lights.

Before 1811, the summit of Beacon Hill rose directly behind the Bulfinch Front in the shape of a cone very nearly as high as the dome. On its summit a beacon was set in 1634, thus supplying the hill with its present name, though at first it was known as Centry Hill. The beacon, which was designed to warn the surrounding country in time of danger, was destroyed by the British during the Siege of Boston and replaced by a fort, but after the siege it was restored and lasted till 1789. On the summit of the peak, the first Independence Monument in the United States, designed by Bulfinch, was set up in 1790–91, but it was destroyed for the most part when

NORTH STATION

this peak was cut away in 1811–23. Only the tablets and the eagle which surmounted it were preserved. The latter is now to be seen over the President's chair in the Senate Chamber, while the former have been inserted in the new **Bulfinch monument** (**5**), erected in 1898 near the site of its predecessor, of which it is an exact copy. The park also includes **statues of Major-General Devens** (**6**) and of **Major-General Banks** (**7**).

Following Bowdoin Street to Ashburton Place, we turn down the latter street, passing **Ford Hall** (**8**) on the left. Here, on the endowment of Daniel Sharp Ford, a civic forum is held regularly during the season, for the free discussion of civic, political, and ethical matters, and many noted speakers address the gatherings. The adjoining passageway marks the site of No. 13 (**9**), where **Henry James and his father** lived at the close of the Civil War. No. 11 is the home of the **Boston University School of Law** (**10**). At No. 9 are the rooms of the **New England Historic Genealogical Society** (**11**), with a library of 50,000 volumes and more than 100,000 pamphlets. It has many interesting portraits, prints, and historical relics, and is open to the public daily from nine to five, except Saturday afternoons and Sundays. At **No. 3 Ashburton Place** (**12**) Jared Sparks, Horace Mann and his wife, and Hawthorne's wife boarded in the 1830's with Mrs. Rebecca Parker Clarke, mother of James Freeman Clarke. The tall building on the right at the foot of Ashburton Place is the home of the **Boston City Club** (**13**) erected in 1913. This club has a membership of 6000 and a waiting list of over 500. The main dining-room is on the eleventh floor and the grill room one floor below the Somerset Street level. The bowling alley is one floor below the grill. There are several smaller dining-rooms and an auditorium seating about 1200. There are sleeping rooms for permanent and temporary occupancy of members. The club includes in its membership many of Boston's leading citizens. It is non-political. On Thursday evenings, during the winter, dinners are given having usually for a guest some man large in the public eye at the time. The club has for its motto: "This Club is founded in the spirit of good fellowship and every member of the Club knows every other member without an introduction."

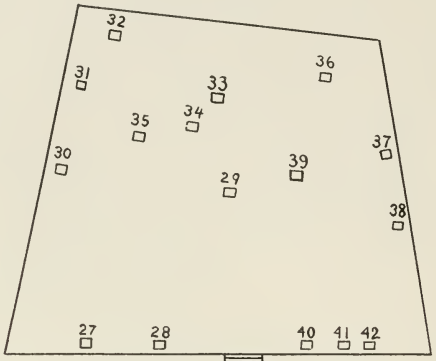
Facing Ashburton Place is the **Suffolk County Court House** (**14**), worth entering that we may admire its sumptuous interior and French's fine statue of Rufus Choate in the lower corridor on the left.

Continuing down Somerset Street to the right, we pass on the right the home of B. P. O. Elks, turn into Beacon Street, and climb the hill, only pausing to note that the tall office building on the upper corner of Tremont Place (No. 6 Beacon Street) marks the site of **Edward Everett Hale's boyhood home (15).** Passing the **Hotel Bellevue (16),** where Louisa M. Alcott always stayed when visiting Boston, we approach the **Boston Athenæum (17)** on the opposite side of the street, a proprietary library which is one of Boston's most characteristic institutions. Originating in 1807 as a small library founded by the "Anthology Club," a literary organization whose members were connected with a magazine called "The Monthly Anthology," it was first located in Congress Street, later in Pearl Street, and since 1849 has been located in the present building, which was completely remodelled and largely extended in 1914 and 1915. Among its treasures is a large part of Washington's private library. It has particularly strong collections of Washingtoniana, United States documents, Confederate literature, early newspapers, and works on international law. Its large and valuable art collection formed the nucleus of the Museum of Fine Arts, and has for the most part been transferred to the Museum galleries.

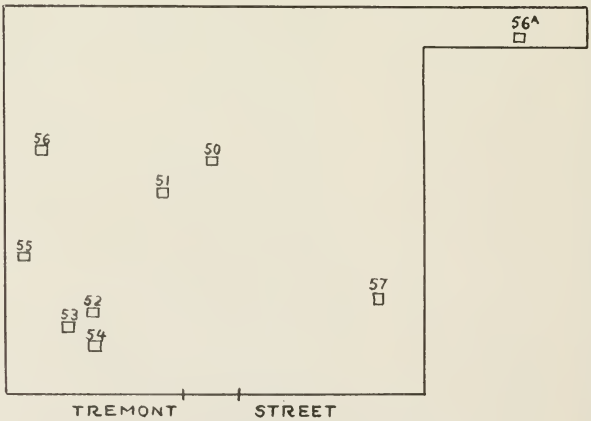
The history of the Athenæum is distinguished. Among its shareholders have been Webster, Sumner, Prescott, Parkman, and Holmes, and in large measure the inception of the "North American Review" may be laid to its credit. Among the records of the institution may be found a list of the volumes which Emerson drew from it, and which represent substantially all that Emerson read apart from the contents of his private library. Next to the "Atlantic Monthly," the Boston Athenæum is perhaps the most concrete surviving symbol of New England nineteenth century culture. In the corridor and on the staircases are many interesting paintings, statues, and busts which are open to public inspection, while in the upper reading room the favored visitor may see the tables at which Emerson, Sumner, Parkman, and Hale worked regularly. The library itself is not open to the public, but is owned by over a thousand shareholders. Every courtesy, however, is extended to accredited scholars who wish to consult its special collections.

Continuing down Beacon Street, we pass the **Congregational**

TREMONT STREET AND PARK STREET CHURCH



GRANARY BURYING GROUND



KINGS CHAPEL BURYING GROUND

Building (**18**) on our left, in which is a library with treasures of interest to the visitor. Almost opposite is the **Unitarian Building** (**19**), built on the site of the old Bowdoin mansion, where General Burgoyne was quartered during the siege. A step or two brings us to Park Street, formerly Centry Street, and we descend the hill.

No. 9 Park Street was the **home of George Ticknor** (**20**), where he wrote his "History of Spanish Literature." Here Lafayette stayed in 1824, and it was from this house that Fisher Ames was buried. The building has many other interesting associations, and was long a rallying place for literary Boston. No. 8 is the home of the **Union Club** (**21**), a society established during the Civil War that it might aid the Union cause. Edward Everett was its first president. In No. 4 are the **former offices of the "Atlantic Monthly"** (**22**). The editorial rooms, with so many literary associations, are in the rear of the second story, looking out upon the Granary Burying Ground. In 1914 the "Atlantic Monthly" moved to No. 3 Park Street. No. 2 was the last Boston **home of John Prescott Motley** (**23**) before his appointment as United States Minister to England.

At the foot of the hill we come to **Park Street Church** (**24**), which was built in 1809 from the designs of an English architect. It occupies the site of the public granary in Colonial days, and it may be noted in passing that the Park Street slope before 1805 was bordered by the almshouse, workhouse, and bridewell, while originally all this land was part of the Common. In this church, on the 4th of July, 1829, William Lloyd Garrison gave his first Boston anti-slavery address, and just three years later "America" was here sung publicly for the first time. Here also in 1849 Charles Sumner delivered his famous address on "The War System of Nations." The corner of Park and Tremont Streets gained the name of "Brimstone Corner" from the fiery sermons preached from its pulpit by opponents of Unitarianism, and its Civil War sermons became famous. The basement has been successively a crypt, a schoolroom, and a store. In 1914 the church was renovated and restored as nearly as possible, save for the basement, to its original appearance.

Rounding the corner, we turn into Tremont Street (so called from the old name of Boston, Trimountaine), and approach the Granary Burying Ground, which adjoins Park Street Church. At the foot

of Hamilton Place is the site of **Music Hall** (**25**), now the Orpheum, a vaudeville theatre, but formerly Theodore Parker's pulpit, and later the first home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The Granary Burying Ground (**26**), which is open to the public, was established in 1660, and was the second cemetery in Boston. As we skirt the iron railing we pass a boulder marking the **grave of James Otis** (**27**), the famous Revolutionary patriot and orator, whose argument against Writs of Assistance is historic. Two or three yards beyond is the stone which marks the **grave of Benjamin Woodbridge** (**28**), a young man who was killed in a duel on Boston Common in 1727, and who is the subject of the Autocrat's musings in his walk with the Schoolmistress. Entering the burying ground, let us first direct our steps to the granite obelisk which marks the **last resting place of Benjamin Franklin's parents** (**29**), and note the inscription on the tablet, composed by the philosopher himself. A cross path to the left brings us near to the tall shaft almost under the window of Aldrich's former "Atlantic" study, which marks the **tomb of John Hancock** (**30**). In the adjoining Minot tomb formerly lay the remains of General Joseph Warren, which now rest in Forest Hills Cemetery. Continuing up the side of the burying ground, we pass **Governor James Bowdoin's tomb** (**31**), and come to that of **Peter Faneuil** (**32**), the builder and donor of Faneuil Hall. It lies close up under the wall of a modern office building. Along this side of the cemetery a path runs across the burying ground, and midway between the Faneuil tomb and the rear of the Athenæum we come to the **grave of Paul Revere** (**33**). A little below to the southeast is the **tomb of Chief Justice Samuel Sewell,** noted for his diary, **and John Hull the mintmaster** (**34**), who made the famous pine-tree shillings and gave his daughter her weight in these shillings as a dowry when she married Sewell. Somewhat to the right, a sharp eye can detect the **grave of Ezekiel Cheever** (**35**), the famous old Colonial master of the Boston Latin School. Beyond Paul Revere's tomb we come to that of **Governor Richard Bellingham** (**36**), almost under the eaves of the Athenæum, and somewhat to the right by the north wall of the cemetery is the **tomb of John Endicott** (**37**). By this wall of the cemetery, not far from Tremont Street, is the **last resting place of Robert Treat Paine** (**38**), signer of the Declaration of Independence. Turning back towards the Franklin monument,

we descend the slope, pausing just before we come to the obelisk to step down a little path which runs off to the left for a yard or two, and stops before the **grave of Mary Goose** (**39**), by some supposed to be the "Mother Goose" of nursery fame. As we leave the cemetery, we turn to the left, and notice, as we pass, three graves. The first stone close to the sidewalk and just beyond the gate is that of **John Phillips** (**40**), the father of Wendell Phillips and the first mayor of Boston. His son lay beside him for two years, but is now buried in Milton. A little beyond is a stone marking approximately the grave of the **victims of the Boston Massacre** (**41**), while next to it is a boulder placed over the **tomb of Samuel Adams** (**42**), signer of the Declaration of Independence, Revolutionary leader and patriot, and Governor of Massachusetts. In this burying ground also lie the remains of Governors Dummer, Increase Sumner, Sullivan, and Gore, and of various members of the Boston Tea Party, and Revolutionary officers and men. Frequently the graves in this and other Boston burying grounds are very difficult to identify, as many years ago the stones were shifted by an administration with a passion for order, and arranged in symmetrical rows to gratify the eye,— a piece of vandalism which called forth Dr. Holmes's wrath in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

On Bosworth Street, by the way, which opens off Tremont Street opposite the burying ground, was "the house at the left hand next the farther corner," described by Dr. Holmes in "My First Walk with the Schoolmistress," which was the **residence of the Autocrat** (**43**) from 1841 to 1859.

A little below Bosworth Street we pass **Tremont Temple** (**44**), the home of an independent Baptist organization. The present building is the fourth temple on the site. Here formerly stood the old Tremont Theatre where Charlotte Cushman made her debut, and in the second Tremont Temple on this site Charles Dickens gave his public readings during his last American tour in 1868.

Just beyond is the **Parker House** (**45**), a famous hostelry. Here formerly met the Saturday Club, at whose board every Boston literary man of significance at one time or another has been seated. The Tremont Street front of the hotel covers the site of Edward Everett Hale's birthplace.

Opposite this hotel is the Tremont Building, on the **site of the**

Tremont House (**46**), where Dickens, Thackeray, Clay, Jackson, Jenny Lind, and the Prince of Wales have been guests. Webster stayed here when he came to Boston, and here he wrote some of his famous speeches. Here also in the early forties met the Jacobin Club, a group of radical thinkers and literary men. Just beyond the further corner of Beacon Street, where a great department store now stands, was the **residence of Governor Bellingham** (**47**) in the seventeenth century, and here a hundred years later was the magnificent mansion of Peter Faneuil.

King's Chapel (**48**), "that shocks our echoes with the names of kings," is on the north corner of School Street, and was built in 1754, succeeding an earlier chapel on the same site. Built in the old English tradition from the plans of Peter Harrison, it preserves in its columned interior, adorned with monuments and tablets, a distinct flavor of the past. The visitor will note a tablet in memory of Oliver Wendell Holmes, while various mural tablets of Provincial memory are to be seen. The original wooden chapel was built on a portion of the adjoining burying ground which Sir Edmund Andros had seized in 1688. The portico of the present edifice dates from 1789. This chapel was the official house of worship for the Colonial Governors and their suites, the Loyalists, and the British army. On the walls hung the royal escutcheons, and William and Mary presented the chapel with a communion service. The communion table of 1688 is still used. The tall pulpit, reached by winding stairs, and the high-backed pews still quaintly remind the visitor of Colonial days. On top of the pulpit there was formerly an hourglass to mark the length of the sermons. At the time of the evacuation the rector of the chapel sailed for Halifax, taking with him the church plate, register, and vestments. After the Battle of Bunker Hill the funeral services for General Warren were conducted in the chapel. The edifice subsequently became the first Unitarian church in America, and its congregation is now of that denomination. Very nearly on this spot, according to Hawthorne, dwelt Arthur Dimmesdale and Roger Chillingworth.

Adjoining the chapel to the north is the **King's Chapel Burying Ground** (**49**), the first cemetery in Boston. The exact date when it was established is unknown, but it must have been very shortly after the beginning of the settlement. In the centre of the ground is the **tomb of William Dawes** (**50**), who was the first messenger

SUFFOLK COUNTY COURT HOUSE

sent by Warren to Lexington to warn Hancock and Adams before the battle. Near by is the **tomb of John Winslow and his wife Mary Chilton** (51), who came over on the "Mayflower." Clustered together in the northwest corner of the ground are the **last resting places of Governor John Leverett** (52), **John Winthrop, the first Governor, and probably of his wife Margaret Winthrop** (53), as well as of other distinguished members of the Winthrop family, **and of the Rev. John Cotton and other pastors of the First Church** (54). Midway along the north wall of the burying ground is the **tomb of Robert Keayne** (55), first captain of the "Military Company" which later became the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and the donor of the first town hall in Boston and the first public library in America. Somewhat below along this wall is the monument marking the **tomb in which Lady Anne Andros is buried** (56). If we cross now to the other side of the burying ground, and pass under the rear of King's Chapel toward School Street, we shall come to the **last resting place of Thomas Melville** (56A), who, it will be remembered, was the inspiration of Holmes's "The Last Leaf." Others who lie buried in this ground are the Shirleys, well known to readers of "Agnes Surriage," Governor John Endicott, and Charles Bulfinch, the architect of the State House. Hawthorne, moreover, tells us in "The Scarlet Letter" that here lie buried Arthur Dimmesdale and Hester Prynne, and zealous antiquarians would identify **Hester Prynne's grave** (57) with that of Elizabeth Pain, which is in the shade of King's Chapel. Burials in this ground were discontinued in 1796.

On Tremont Street, a little below the burying ground, is the site of the **Boston Museum** (58), torn down in 1903. It was a famous theatre in its day because of its excellent stock company. William Warren, the great comedian, was connected with it for forty years, and it was here that Edwin Booth first appeared on the stage, and that Edward H. Sothern acquired much of his dramatic training. It acquired its name from the fact that at first it was a museum of curiosities, to which the theatre, called "the lecture hall," was merely adjunct. Thus were the consciences of those who did not believe it right to go to a theatre quieted, and for a long time it was laughingly called "The Orthodox Theatre."

Nearly opposite at **17 Tremont Street** (59) is a building wherein

on September 30, 1846, Dr. William T. G. Morton first successfully demonstrated the usefulness of ether as an anæsthetic in dental operations. Very nearly on this site was the **house of the Rev. John Cotton** (**60**), set up in 1633. It subsequently belonged to John Hull, the mintmaster, and to his son-in-law, Chief Justice Samuel Sewell. In 1790 the estate was owned by Patrick Jeffrey, Lord Jeffrey's uncle. Adjoining it was Sir Harry Vane's house, dating from 1635. The slope of the hill climbed by Pemberton Square belonged to the Cotton estate, and was formerly called Cotton Hill.

We now find ourselves in Scollay Square. The **building on the right-hand corner of Cornhill** (**60A**) occupies a site for which a curious lease was given in 1817. It was for the term of one thousand years and the yearly rental is specified as "a ton of the first quality Russian old Sables Iron." A little north of where the Subway station now stands is the **site of the first free writing school** (**61**), established in 1683-84, which continued in use till after the Revolution. It was the second school in Boston. Near by, at the head of Cornhill, formerly stood the **Royal Custom House** (**62**), of which Sir Harry Frankland was collector. There was afterwards a dwelling on the site, and here Washington lodged, and Daniel Webster had an office. On Court Street, between Cornhill and Brattle Street, was the **residence of Col. John Trumbull** (**63**), which was afterwards occupied by Copley, the painter. Not far off stood the studio of John Smibert, the portrait painter who was Copley's teacher, while somewhere along the upper side of Tremont Row it is conjectured that John Endicott's house formerly stood. The exact location is unknown, but it was probably near Howard Street.

Turning down Court Street to the right (first known as Prison Lane, and later as Queen Street), we come to the Boston City Hall Annex on the site of the **Old Court House** (**64**), one of the most interesting historic spots in Boston. Here formerly stood the old Colonial prison, built in 1642, wherein the Quakers and those accused of witchcraft were imprisoned, and where Hawthorne tells us that Hester Prynne was confined. Captain Kidd was imprisoned here in 1699. The Old Court House, which stood here until 1911, was designed by Solomon Willard, the architect of Bunker Hill Monument, built in 1836, and had itself seen history, for here in February,

1851, took place the rescue of Shadrach, which was followed by the Thomas Sims fugitive slave case, while it was also here that the famous Anthony Burns riot occurred in May, 1854, which caused indictments to be brought against Wendell Phillips, Frank B. Sanborn, Theodore Parker, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and others for "obstructing the process of the United States."

Opening out of Court Square on the left is an alleyway known to all the newsboys as "Pie Alley," because of its many friendly, cheap eating houses. Here is the **Bell-in-Hand Tavern (64A),** with an interesting tavern sign.

Almost opposite the City Hall Annex, a narrow passage called Franklin Avenue (formerly Dasset Alley), opens off Court Street. On the left-hand corner of this alley was the **chief rendezvous of the Boston Tea Party (65),** in what was then the printing office of Edes and Gill. Here in a back room many of the party donned their disguises. On the right-hand corner of the alley was **James Franklin's printing office (66),** where his brother Benjamin was apprenticed and learned the printer's trade. Here the *New England Courant* was issued, the fourth newspaper to appear in America. It will be recalled that Franklin edited it while his brother was in prison. The site is now marked by a tablet.

Turning down Franklin Avenue, crossing Cornhill (first known as Cheapside, and later as Market Street), and descending a flight of steps, we come to Brattle Street. Directly opposite is Brattle Square, on the upper corner of which is the Quincy House, on the **site of the first Quaker meeting house (67),** built of brick in 1697. Opposite the Quincy House, on Brattle Square, formerly stood the historic **Brattle Square Church (68),** opened in 1773, which was removed in 1871. On its front might have been seen a cannon ball, which had been discharged by a Revolutionary battery in Cambridge on the night of the evacuation of Boston. During the siege it was used by the British soldiery for barracks, and the pews bore bayonet scars. Hancock, Warren, and Bowdoin belonged to its congregation, and Everett and Palfrey have preached here. Just below, on Brattle Street, is the **site of Murray's Barracks (69),** in which the British regiment was quartered which rendered itself most obnoxious to the townfolk, and here the quarrel began which ended in the Boston Massacre.

Let us retrace our steps as far as Cornhill, and descend that

curiously curved street. On the site of No. 25 was the **office of William Lloyd Garrison** (**70**). It was removed later to No. 21, **the building in which "The Liberator" was published** (**71**) until it was discontinued. **No. 11** (**72**) is on the site of the building in which Elias Howe first conceived the idea of the sewing machine, while at **No. 3** (**73**) "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first printed. Cornhill is now a street of second-hand bookstores, but in the middle of the last century it was the street of publishers, as readers of Dr. Holmes will remember.

Just north of the foot of Cornhill, on Washington Street, is the **site of Benjamin Edes's house** (**74**), where several leaders of the Boston Tea Party met on the afternoon before that event. The punch bowl used on this occasion is now owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

We are now in **Adams Square** (**75**), named after Samuel Adams, a fine statue of whom, by Anne Whitney, is in the centre of the square. The eastern portion of Adams Square has always been known as Dock Square, for in early days an inlet of the harbor extended up thus far to the **Town Dock** (**76**), on the eastern side of the square. The site of the dock's head is now occupied by a group of low buildings.

A few steps will bring us to **Faneuil Hall** (**77**), the "Cradle of American Liberty." The original building was enlarged by Charles Bulfinch, the architect of the State House, who added a story and doubled its width in 1805. He was also responsible for the galleries and the platform. In 1898 the entire building was reconstructed with fireproof materials. The original building was presented to the town in 1742 by Peter Faneuil, a wealthy Boston merchant, but was destroyed by fire in 1762. It was, however, rebuilt at once. The architect of the original building was John Smibert, a celebrated Boston portrait painter and Copley's teacher. It was originally built as a market house, and the idea of including in it a public hall was an afterthought. Completed in 1742, the first public meeting held in it was to commemorate Peter Faneuil's death.

The second Faneuil Hall was built by the town largely from the proceeds of a lottery, and dedicated to the cause of liberty on March 14, 1763, by an oration delivered by James Otis. Here soon after were held many town meetings to discuss the matter of justifiable resistance, and these kept the spirit of liberty alive. The hall was

illuminated in 1766, when the news came that the Stamp Act was repealed. Two years later the hall was used as a barracks for British soldiers. Here also in 1772, at the motion of Samuel Adams, the Boston Committee of Correspondence was founded, "to state the rights of the colonists," and to act as one of a series of committees in every town which should act as agents of mutual action and communication in the interests of the Colonies. In the following year the committees of the neighboring towns frequently met here to confer with the Boston Committee. During the siege, the British turned the hall into a theatre, and here "The Blockade of Boston," a farce by General Burgoyne, was acted by the soldiers to a Tory audience. Here in 1826 Daniel Webster delivered his famous eulogy on Adams and Jefferson; in 1837 and in 1845, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner respectively made their first speeches against slavery; in 1846, the anti-slavery Vigilance Committee was established; and in 1854 it was in this hall that the signal was given for the Anthony Burns fugitive slave riot. Public receptions were given here to Washington, D'Estaing, Lafayette, King Louis Philippe, the Prince de Joinville, Jerome Bonaparte, Talleyrand, Lords Ashburton and Elgin, and Louis Kossuth; while such orators as James Otis, William Ellery Channing, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, William Lloyd Garrison, Edward Everett, Wendell Phillips, and Jefferson Davis have spoken from its platform.

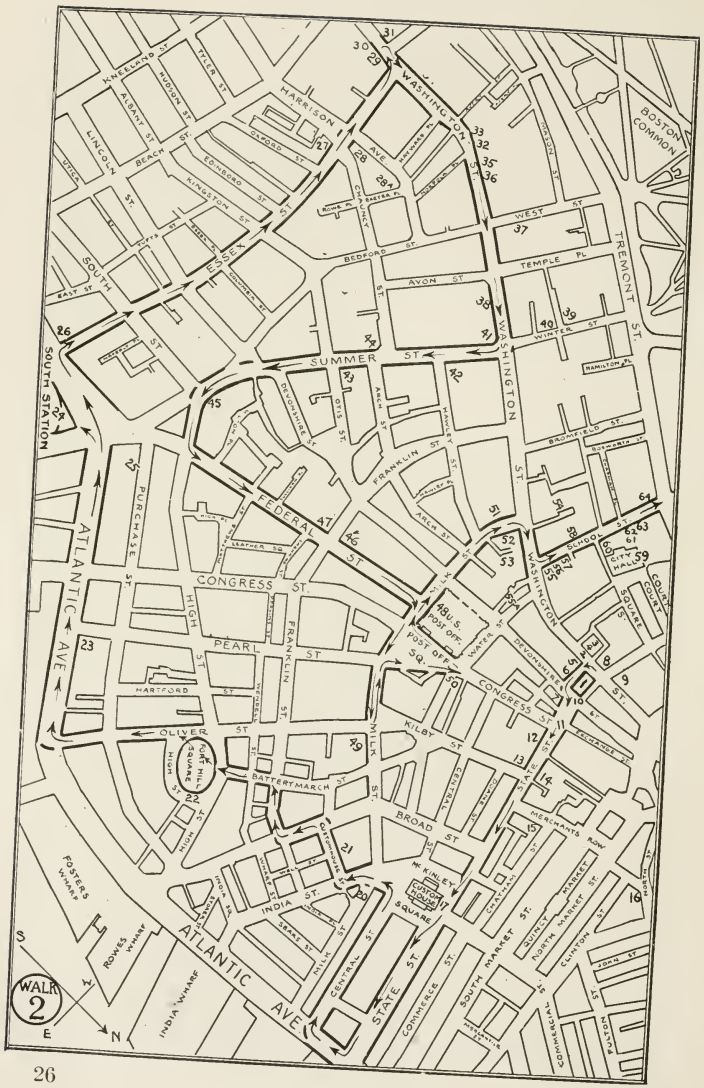
The ground floor, as always, is used for a market. The hall above, open to the public from ten to four daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, has very much the appearance of the original hall, though it has been completely restored. Around the walls are hung many interesting portraits, for the most part copies of originals to be seen in the Museum of Fine Arts. Over the platform hangs a painting of "Webster's Reply to Hayne," by G. P. A. Healey. On the fourth floor is the armory and historical collection of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, open to the public, and containing the banners of the company and many portraits and relics of interest. The gilded grasshopper on the cupola of Faneuil Hall is a restoration of the original copper grasshopper made in 1742 by Deacon Shem Drowne, who will be remembered by lovers of Hawthorne.

East of Faneuil Hall is the great **Quincy Market** (78), named after Mayor Josiah Quincy, who was responsible for reclaiming the

neighborhood from tidal flats, and laying out streets in 1825–26. On the south side of Faneuil Hall is a curiously curved street known as Corn Court, which extends to Merchants Row. Here is the **site of the Hancock Tavern** (**79**), destroyed in 1903, and an interesting historic landmark. First known in the early days of the eighteenth century as the Brazier Inn, it became the Hancock Tavern when John Hancock was appointed Governor of Massachusetts. Here Talleyrand and the exiled King Louis Philippe lodged, as well as Father Cheverus, later the first Catholic Bishop of Boston. The original tavern sign is now preserved in the Old State House. Near the east end of Faneuil Hall is the **site of John Hancock's store** (**80**).

A few steps down Change Avenue brings us to State Street, formerly King Street, and the **scene of the Boston Massacre of 1770** (**81**), marked by a circle on the pavement in front of No. 28 State Street. On the lower corner of Exchange and State Streets was the **Royal Custom House** (**82**). A crowd of men and boys attacked the sentinel, and from this small beginning developed the Massacre. The upper corner of Exchange Street is the site of the **Royal Exchange Tavern** (**83**), built in the early part of the eighteenth century, where the quarrel took place leading to the first duel in Boston, which was fought on the Common, and in which Benjamin Woodbridge was killed. Just above Exchange Street is the Old State House, at which we shall begin our next walk.

KING'S CHAPEL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MILK ST
CENTRAL ST
OLIVER ST
HIGH ST
FORT HILL SQUARE
HIGH ST
INDIA ST
WHARF ST
CUSTOM HOUSE
MC KINLEY SQUARE
INDIA ST
SEAVER ST
SRAKS ST
MILK ST
CENTRAL ST
FOSTERS WHARF
ROWES WHARF
INDIA WHARF

A SECTION OF THE WATERFRONT

II

ANOTHER WALK THROUGH THE HEART OF THE CITY—FROM THE OLD STATE HOUSE TO KING'S CHAPEL

The Old State House (**1**) was built in 1748, though its outer walls are a survival from an earlier structure built in 1712–13. On this site stood the first town house, built in 1657, in the market-place, where Hawthorne, in "The Scarlet Letter," tells us that Hester Prynne exhibited herself with her baby in her arms. The **scaffold** (**2**), where Arthur Dimmesdale made his disclosure, stood before the site of the present Rogers Building. But to return to the Old State House, which has also served as Town House, Court House, Province Court House, and City Hall. The building has suffered much in the past from the vandalism of the city authorities, who altered it in various ways for business purposes, and in 1881 there was serious question of its removal in order that street improvements might be made. Public agitation resulted in the preservation of the building, and in the following year it was more or less restored to its original provincial appearance, a restoration which was still further carried out in 1909. The East Boston Tunnel Station below it necessitated certain unfortunate alterations a few years ago. The building is now open to the public daily, except Sundays, from nine to half-past four (Saturdays, half-past nine to four), and contains an historical collection of the greatest importance and interest gathered by the Bostonian Society, whose members have done much to identify historic landmarks and sites.

The first town house was built in 1659, according to the provisions

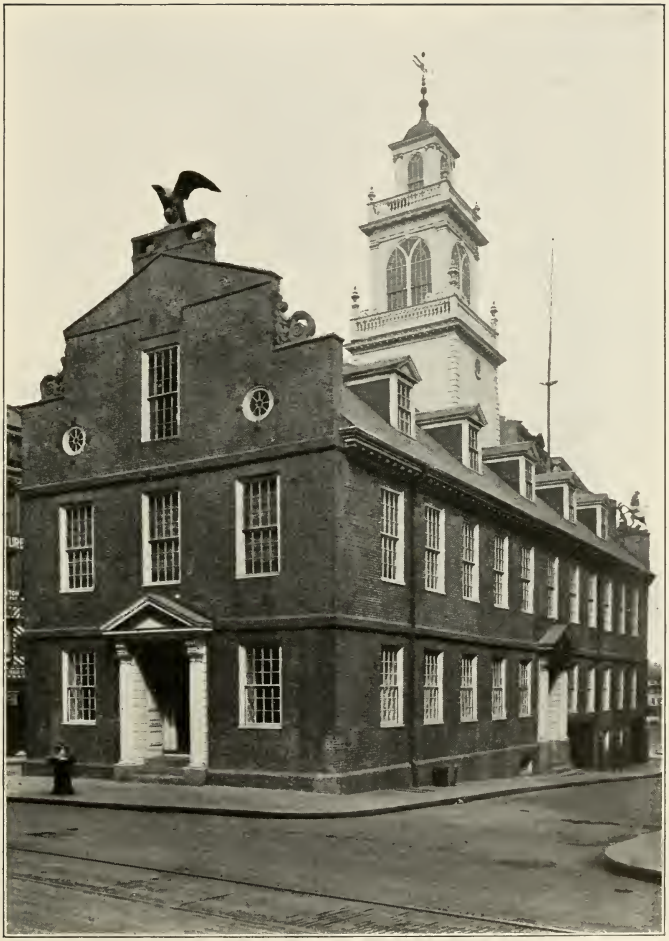
in the will of Capt. Robert Keayne, the first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Society,—a will which also led to the germ of the first public library in America. The original town house was burnt in the great fire of 1711, and a brick building was erected on the site two years later. Surrounded by bookstores and containing this "public library," it was thus early, as the late Edwin M. Bacon pointed out, the literary centre of the country. In 1768 a British regiment was quartered in the building, and it was here that Generals Gage, Howe, and Clinton held their councils of war. D'Estaing and the officers of the French fleet were received here during the Revolution. From 1780 to 1798 the building was used as the State House.

Let us enter the building by the south door. In 1835 William Lloyd Garrison escaped from the fury of a mob by entering at this door and passing through and out the opposite door to a carriage on the other side of the building. In Whitmore Hall, to the right, is a valuable collection of portraits, maps, and views of old Boston, and of historic relics. Among the most interesting exhibitions is the Melville collection, including the last cocked hat worn in Boston, which belonged to Thomas Melville, celebrated by Holmes in his poem, "The Last Leaf." Melville was a member of the Boston Tea Party, and the tea found in his shoes after the event is also to be seen. In this hall are rifles carried during the Revolution, notably at Bunker Hill; Daniel Webster's razor; the iron scaffold hook from which John Brown was hanged; and the original autograph list of subscribers to the first town house in 1657.

Robert Keayne Hall, on the opposite side of the building, contains an important marine collection.

In the hall of the floor above are portraits and views, and suspended over the entrance to Representatives Hall is the Minot cradle, brought to America in 1630. Let us first enter the Council Chamber, pausing to note in the centre of the room the original table used by the executive council before the Revolution.

From the balcony outside the east window were publicly proclaimed the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766, the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the peace with Great Britain in 1783, while in earlier days the Governors' commissions were read here, and the laws proclaimed with beat of drum. In this room in Provincial days assembled the Honorable Council of twenty-eight citizens



THE OLD STATE HOUSE

who formed the Upper House of the Great and General Court. Here Endicott, Leverett, Bradstreet, Andros, Phips, Belmont, Dudley, Burnet, Shirley, Pownal, Bernard, and others presided over the legislative proceedings. In this chamber the expedition against the French was planned which resulted in the capture of Louisburg. Here James Otis made his famous argument against Writs of Assistance, of which John Adams said that "then and there the child Independence was born." Here also Samuel Adams, at the head of a committee of citizens, demanded of Governor Hutchinson, after the Boston Massacre, that the British troops should be removed to Castle William (now Fort Independence), thus making the room historic as the scene of the first concession obtained by the Colonists from the Crown. Finally, it was in this chamber that the State Constitution was planned, and that John Hancock, James Bowdoin, Samuel Adams, and Increase Sumner were inaugurated as Governors. The walls are covered with numerous interesting portraits and views, and in one corner is John Hancock's dining table, with Madame Hancock's chair. Before the Revolution, the King's Arms carved in wood were to be seen in the Council Chamber, but they were removed by Loyalists, and are now to be seen as a trophy at the west end of Trinity Church, in Saint John, New Brunswick. During the Provincial period a wooden codfish hung from the ceiling of the chamber as an "emblem of the staple of commodities of the Colony and the province." The tradition is preserved in the codfish which hangs opposite the Speaker's desk in Representatives Hall of the present State House.

On the opposite side of the building is Representatives Hall, over the entrance to which hung before the Revolution the arms of the Colony. The ante-chamber to the left, known as the Commissions Room, contains an interesting collection of military and civil commissions by Governors of the Province and Commonwealth, while the ante-chamber to the right, known as the Patriots' Room, contains many portraits and mementoes of Revolutionary worthies. Passing through either of these rooms, we may enter Representatives Hall. Here in Provincial times the popular branch of the Great and General Court was convened. On October 29, 1765, in this chamber, the House passed the famous resolve of Samuel Adams, which ordered letters to be written to the other American Colonies "with respect to the importance of joining with them in petitioning

His Majesty at this time." The king's ministry ordered this resolve to be rescinded, and the refusal to do so led to the stationing of British troops in Boston. When the representatives next assembled in May, 1769, they resolved that this investment of the town was inconsistent with liberty, and succeeding events led up to the Boston Massacre. From a colonnade erected in front of the west window, General Washington reviewed the great procession which welcomed him to Boston in 1789.

On one wall hangs the original sign of the old Hancock Tavern, (See Walk I), and near it are cases containing many interesting literary and historical autographs. In the Governor Hancock case may be seen John Hancock's clothes, pocketbooks, punch bowl, money trunk, Bible and prayer books, as well as Dorothy Q's slippers, and the knocker of the old Hancock House, which stood on the top of Beacon Hill, facing the Common. (See Walk IV.) Other interesting historic relics to be seen in this chamber are the lantern which hung on the Liberty Tree at the illumination in honor of the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766; various military souvenirs of Louisburg, Bunker Hill, and the Siege of Boston; Agnes Surriage's fan and Benjamin Franklin's saucepan; and the knocker of the Winslow house in Marshfield, which was brought over in the "Mayflower," and was formerly owned by Daniel Webster.

Ascending to the floor above, let us first turn to the left, and enter Blackstone Hall, where among many objects of historic and curious interest, by far the most important is Benjamin Franklin's hand printing-press. The other exhibition room, known as Winthrop Hall, contains an invaluable collection of photographic views of old Boston buildings and scenes, fascinating to the resident of the city and indispensable to the local historian.

In the basement of the building may be seen various important historic relics, among which may be specially mentioned the front door, balustrade, and lantern frame of the old John Hancock mansion; the front door of the house in Cambridge where Oliver Wendell Holmes was born; and various relics of the old Brattle Street Church.

Very near the head of State Street, on the site of the present Rogers Building, stood the **first church in Boston** (3), erected in 1632. Before 1640, it was used for town meetings and for sessions of the General Court of the Colony. The **second meeting house** (4) was erected in 1640 on what is now Washington Street, also on

the site of the Rogers Building, and here it was that, as Hawthorne tells us, Arthur Dimmesdale preached the Election Sermon. It was used for town meetings during eighteen years, and was destroyed in 1711. A brick church built on the same spot lasted almost another century. Nearly opposite this church was the **house and lot of Captain Robert Keayne** (**5**), the donor of the Old State House, and the first commander of the "Military Company" from which the present "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" has sprung. A provision in his will, as said before, was the germ of the first public library in America. He is buried in King's Chapel Burying Ground. A hundred years later, the site of Captain Keayne's lot was occupied by the bookshop of Daniel Henchman, wherein General Knox learned his trade, and became his master's successor. In 1768–70, the **Main Guardhouse** (**6**) of the British troops stood opposite the south door of the Old State House, and two fieldpieces were levelled at this door. This indignity was the last straw, which led to the celebrated resolution of the Representatives in May, 1769, condemning the investment of the town by the British. Near the north corner of what is now Devonshire Street (formerly Pudding Lane), was the **house of the Rev. John Wilson** (**7**), the first minister of the first church, while on the site of the present Sears Building stood the **house of John, afterwards Governor, Leverett** (**8**). The **house of Henry Dunster** (**9**), first president of Harvard College, stood on the site of the Ames Building.

The Old State House, it will be remembered, occupies the centre of the old market place. After 1648, semi-annual fairs were held here in June and October, while Thursday was the regular weekly market day. At the time of the Revolution **the stocks** (**10**) stood by the northeast corner of the Old State House, and close to the stocks was the whipping post. **The pillory** (**11**), when it was used, stood in the centre of the square, midway between Congress and Exchange Streets. It was in the State Street Square that the people gathered in 1689, and organized the bloodless Andros Revolution. Here also, in 1765, a stamp was placed on a pole by the Sons of Liberty, fastened in the stocks, and publicly burned.

Continuing down State Street, which is one of the chief money centres of the United States, lined with banking houses, past Congress Street, formerly known as Leverett's Lane, we pass the **Boston**

Stock Exchange (**12**) at No. 53 State Street, which occupies the site on which stood Governor Winthrop's first house, where the first General Court in America, which was the nucleus of the present Massachusetts Legislature, met on October 19, 1630.

At the corner of Kilby Street, formerly Mackerel Lane, stood the **Bunch-of-Grapes Tavern** (**13**) in Provincial days. It was built in 1711 on the site of a former tavern or "ordinary" dating from 1640. In its day it was a great Whig resort and had a considerable reputation. Lafayette was a guest, and the Sons of Liberty were wont to assemble here. In it Washington and his officers were entertained after the evacuation of Boston, and finally it was in this tavern that General Rufus Putnam and other Continental officers met in 1786, and organized the Ohio Company, that settled Ohio. When the Declaration of Independence was announced, the lion and unicorn and other royal emblems were burned before the door of the tavern in a great bonfire. Nearly opposite, almost on the site of No. 66 State Street, stood the **British Coffee House** (**14**), where James Otis was assaulted in 1769 by John Robinson, a commissioner of the royal customs whom he had criticised, and thus received a wound on the head which destroyed his intellect. On Merchants Row, to the left, formerly stood **the Golden Bull Tavern** (**15**), on the site of No. 21, and **the Roebuck Tavern** (**16**), built in 1650 by Richard Whittington, on the site of No. 45. On the corner of India Street stands the **Custom House** (**17**), built in 1847, at what was then the head of Long Wharf. In earlier days the house of Deacon Shem Drowne, immortalized by Hawthorne in his "Mosses from an Old Manse," stood upon this spot. The noble tower, rising high above the surrounding city, was erected in 1913 and completed in 1915. There are thirty floors and the height is 495 feet. The balcony around the tower at the twenty-fifth story is 400 feet above the street. The dial of the clock, which is an electric one, is twenty-one feet, six inches in diameter. The minute hand is sixteen feet long and the hour hand ten feet long. The minute hand moves only at the end of every minute and jumps a distance of thirteen inches at every move. The ascent to the balcony is only by special permit.

Long Wharf, at the foot of State Street, has various historical and literary associations. Built in 1709-10, with a battery of guns mounted on the end, it was originally known as Boston Pier. Here

FANEUIL HALL

Royal Governors always formally landed. It was the main landing place of the British troops, and from it the evacuation of Boston took place. Readers of "Agnes Surriage" will recall the return of the successful Louisburg expedition to this wharf, and here were the boats that carried many of the British troops to Breed's Hill. The **Salt House** on the wharf, built in 1721, where Hawthorne wrote "The Scarlet Letter," is still standing. The novelist used a little back room on the top floor.

We turn to the right down Atlantic Avenue, which runs over the line of the Old Barricado, erected in 1673 as a harbor defense against French or Dutch frigates, and connecting the North Battery, now Battery Wharf, with the South Battery, now Rowe's Wharf. There were openings in the barricado permitting vessels to enter the "Great Cove." We shall return west by Central Street, the next thoroughfare above State Street, and if we look sharply as we pass we may see in a shop window Deacon Shem Drowne's famous figure of Admiral Vernon, well remembered as an inspiration to Hawthorne. It stood in the doorway of a shop at the head of Long Wharf from 1770 until a few years ago, and it was there that Hawthorne used to see it every day as he passed to and fro from the Salt House.

A minute's walk brings us to the **Chamber of Commerce (20)**, opposite which Custom House Street leads off from India Street south. Passing down this street, we come to the **Old Custom House (21)**, dating from 1810, where Hawthorne was a customs officer for two years, and in which George Bancroft, the historian, had an office as collector of the port in 1838–41. At the foot of Custom House Street we turn down Broad Street to the left, follow it for a block, then cross and walk up Franklin Street (formerly Vincent's Lane) one block to Batterymarch Street, and from there it is but a couple of hundred yards' walk to the left before we reach **Fort Hill Square (22)**. The name indicates that here formerly was Fort Hill, one of Boston's three original hills, which took its name from the first fort on the peninsula, erected here in 1632. A second fort was built here in 1687, and in it Sir Edmund Andros took refuge when the "bloodless revolution" repudiated his government.

If we look down High Street as far as Atlantic Avenue, we shall see Rowe's Wharf, close to which stood the Sconce or South Battery,

erected in 1666 to defend the inner harbor. Rowe's Wharf is the terminus of lines to Nantasket, Revere, and Winthrop Beaches. Revere and Winthrop Beaches are accessible by ferry and train of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railway at a five-cent fare. Nantasket Beach is reached by steamboat down the harbor at a fare of twenty-five cents.

Let us cross the square diagonally to the right, continue down Oliver Street to Atlantic Avenue, and proceed along the water front to the corner of Pearl Street, bearing in mind that this part of the avenue did not exist at the time of the Revolution, and that consequently the shore line never extended out further than what is now the inner side of Atlantic Avenue. On the north corner of Pearl Street is the site of the **Boston Tea Party Wharf (23)**, marked with reasonable accuracy by a tablet on the Atlantic Avenue face of the building now occupying the site. Here on December 16, 1773, it will be recalled that about ninety citizens of Boston, partly disguised as Indians, boarded three British ships (moored at what was then known as Griffin's Wharf and loaded with cargoes of tea), and threw their cargoes, containing 342 chests, into the harbor.

It is but a short walk along Atlantic Avenue from the Tea Party Wharf to Dewey Square and the **South Terminal Station (24)**, which is one of the largest railroad stations in the world. The building covers thirteen acres, and four miles of track under cover. It is used jointly by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Boston & Albany division of the New York Central System, and about 750 trains arrive and depart here daily. This station is used by more passengers than any other in the world with possibly one exception; Bombay claims a larger number, but authentic statistics are not available; 34,259,691 passengers used the South Terminal in 1915; about 29,000,000 used the North Station, and the Grand Central Station in New York is third with 24,748,755.

Near by on Purchase Street, close to Summer Street, is the site of the **house in which Samuel Adams was born (25)**. A moment's walk along Atlantic Avenue will bring us to Essex Street, which we will follow back to Washington Street. No. 59 is the site on which stood the **home of Gilbert Stuart (27)**, who lies buried in the cemetery on the Common. On the site of the Essex Hotel stood the **birthplace of General Henry Knox (26)**, the Revolu-

SOUTH TERMINAL STATION

tionary Commander. A little further on, Harrison Avenue, the centre of Chinatown, opens off to the left. The Essex Street Station of the Post Office marks the site where **Wendell Phillips lived** (**28**) for forty years. On the south corner of Harrison Avenue Extension and Exeter Place behind the Post Office is a tablet marking the building where Alexander Graham Bell transmitted to Thomas A. Watson the **first complete and intelligible sentence by telephone** (**28A**) on March 10, 1876. On the south corner of Washington and Essex Streets stood in Colonial days the famous **Liberty Tree** (**29**), planted in 1646, and the rallying place of the Sons of Liberty from 1766 to 1775. Here effigies were burnt at the time of the Stamp Act agitation. The tree was destroyed by British troops in 1775, but a tablet on the wall of a building marks the site. Adjacent to this site on the south was the **Liberty Tree Tavern** (**30**), where the Sons of Liberty were wont to betake themselves after their demonstrations at the tree. The present building, which succeeds the old tavern, was built in 1824 to mark the spot for Lafayette on his last visit to this country. Directly opposite, on the south corner of Boylston Street, was the **Boylston Market** (**31**), built in 1810 from designs by Charles Bulfinch, the architect of the State House. John Quincy Adams was a founder of the market and delivered an address at the laying of the corner stone. The building was demolished in 1887.

Our steps now take us back down Washington Street north as far as Summer Street. The Adams House on the left marks the site of the **Lamb Tavern** (**32**), dating from 1746, and a few rods south of it stood the **White Horse Tavern** (**33**), built in 1724. The Lamb Tavern was a starting place for stagecoaches in the eighteenth century. On our way we also pass several important theatres, notably the **Park Theatre** (**34**), **Keith's Theatre** (**35**), and **the Boston Theatre** (**36**). The Boston Theatre, which is one of the largest in the world, seats three thousand people, and was opened in 1854. On its stage Booth, Forrest, Fechter, Salvini, Ristori, Barrett, and Jefferson, to name no others, have frequently appeared, and here state balls were given to the Prince of Wales and Grand Duke Alexis.

The first street we come to on the left is West Street, down which we will turn for a moment to visit a spot with important literary associations. At **No. 13** (**37**), Dr. Nathaniel Peabody lived from

1840 to 1854 with his three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia. Here he and his daughter Elizabeth opened the celebrated "Foreign Bookstore," and for some time it was here that *The Dial* was published. The building is, however, more interesting because Margaret Fuller began here her famous series of conversations, and because it was a meeting place for Emerson, Hawthorne, Ripley, and many leading New England thinkers.

Continuing down Washington Street, we pass on the right the building of the Jordan Marsh Company, which stands on the site of the **home of Chief Justice Samuel Sewell** (**38**), and finally come to the corner of Winter and Summer Streets. We may turn up Winter Street for a moment to see the site on the corner of Winter Place of the **house of Samuel Adams** (**39**), from 1784 to 1803, and at Nos. 16 and 18, the **home of Dr. Thomas W. Parsons** (**40**), a distinguished Boston poet, from 1831 to 1870. **Peter Faneuil's residence** (**41**) stood on the south corner of Summer and Washington Streets.

Our main route lies down Summer Street, once the most beautiful residential street in Boston, but now in the heart of the retail district. On the corner of Hawley Street stood the old **Trinity Church** (**42**), built of granite in 1828, and destroyed in the great fire of 1872. The church was founded in 1728, and is the third Episcopal church in Boston. The corner stone of a previous building on the same site was laid in 1734. Near by on the southwest corner of Otis Street was the **residence of Edward Everett** (**43**). On the northeast corner of Chauncy Street is the site of **Ralph Waldo Emerson's birthplace** (**44**), and further down Summer Street, on the left-hand side, just at the bend where High Street opens off, is the site of **Daniel Webster's home** (**45**).

A few rods down High Street brings us to Federal Street, up which we turn to the left. On this street, as Howells tells us, Silas Lapham had his counting-room and warehouse. The northwest corner of Federal and Franklin Streets is the site of the **Federal Street Theatre** (**46**), erected in 1794 from the designs of Charles Bulfinch. It was the first regular theatre in Boston, and Edgar Allan Poe's father and mother were regular members of a company then playing there when the poet was born in 1809. On the southwest corner stood the **Federal Street Church** (**47**). The congregation first met in May, 1729, in a barn, which was converted into

a church in September of the same year. A new church was erected in 1744, and in it in February, 1788, the Federal Constitution was adopted. A second new building was built in 1809, but was taken away in 1859. This church is famous as the Boston pulpit of William Ellery Channing from 1803 until his death in 1842, and from it the old hymn "Federal Street" took its name.

Federal Street joins Milk Street at the **Federal Building (48)**, erected in 1869–85 at a cost of about $6,000,000. It includes the Post Office, Sub-Treasury, and Federal Courts, and served to check the progress of the great fire of November 9–10, 1872, which swept over sixty acres of the business district, and destroyed property to the value of $60,000,000. The sculptured groups on the building, which represent Labor, Science, and the Fine Arts, are the work of Daniel C. French, the famous sculptor.

We may descend Milk Street for a little distance to note at the corner of Oliver Street the site of **General Howe's headquarters (49)**, and, as we return, cross Post Office Square, and note on the northeast corner of Congress and Water Streets, the site of **the first office of "The Liberator" (50)**. Here, in an attic, William Lloyd Garrison began his editorial campaign against slavery in 1831. The building was destroyed in the great fire of 1872.

Our way now lies up Milk Street, and we pass at No. 17 the site of **Benjamin Franklin's birthplace (51)**.

At the head of the street is the **Old South Meeting House (52)**, erected in 1729, and restored to its original appearance in 1914. Here was **John Winthrop's garden,** and just above by the southeast corner of the Old South Building was his **second house (53)**, wherein he died. The house became the parsonage of the Old South Meeting House, and was occupied as such until the Siege of Boston, when the British troops tore it down and used it for firewood. Here Increase Mather was brought up in the household of the Rev. John Norton.

The congregation of the Old South Meeting House was gathered in 1669, and the first edifice was erected in 1670. The present building, which is the second on the site, dates from 1729. It was in the first cedar meeting house that Sir Edmund Andros, then Governor of the Colony, forcibly caused the Episcopal service to be permitted; that Chief Justice Samuel Sewell in 1696 stood up in his pew, while his "confession of contrition" was read for his

share in the witchcraft delusion of 1692; and that Benjamin Franklin was baptized on the day of his birth.

The present meeting house, however, has more vital historical associations, connected with the part which Boston patriots played in the cause of liberty. Whenever Faneuil Hall proved too small to accommodate the town meetings of the patriots, it was customary to hold them here. In March, 1770, an overflowing town meeting after the Boston Massacre waited here, while Samuel Adams went to and fro from the Old State House, until finally Governor Hutchinson, after nightfall, yielded and withdrew the British regiments. A meeting of several thousand citizens, convened here on November 29, 1773, resolved that the tea should not be landed, and here on December 16 of the same year a crowded meeting waited till evening listening to Samuel Adams and Josiah Quincy, Jr., while messengers went to and fro from Governor Hutchinson's house in Milton asking for redress. When he persisted in his refusal, a war whoop was raised at the door of the meeting house, citizens disguised as Indians led the way to Griffin's Wharf, and the tea was destroyed. Here the annual orations in commemoration of the Boston Massacre were delivered successively by Lovell, Warren, Church, and Hancock from 1771 to 1775. On the occasion of General Warren's address, he entered through the window in the rear of the pulpit, though the aisles and the steps of the pulpit were occupied by British officers and soldiers, and succeeded in speaking without forceful opposition.

Here during the Siege of Boston in 1775, a riding school for the Queen's Light Dragoons was established by order of General Burgoyne. The pulpit, the pews, and all of the interior furnishings save the sounding board and the east galleries were torn away and broken up for fuel. One pew was used as a hog sty. The east galleries were fitted up for the use of spectators and a bar for refreshments was installed. The Rev. Thomas Prince's New England library, which was then deposited in the steeple room of the tower, was drawn upon for kindling purposes, and many priceless volumes were thus destroyed. What remains of the collection is now to be seen in the Barton-Tieknor Room of the Boston Public Library. When Washington made his triumphal entry into Boston in March, 1776, he paused here, and entering the building, looked down from the east gallery on the desecrated building. Here the annual election sermon was preached for many years before the Governor

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE

and the Legislature of Massachusetts, and in the chapel of the church was organized the first Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1876 the demolition of the meeting house was threatened, but twenty-five Boston women organized the "Old South Preservation Committee"; public lectures, addresses, and readings of poems by Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, and others, were given; the estate was purchased, and the building is now maintained as a loan museum of Colonial and Revolutionary portraits and relics. Both interior and exterior have been restored as nearly as possible to their Colonial appearance, and the church is open on week days from nine to six. The admission fee is twenty-five cents. During the summer months "The Old South Lectures to Young People" are delivered here by local historians and literary men.

Among the most interesting contents of the loan collection may be mentioned the large number of autograph letters and signatures of Revolutionary statesmen and patriots; cannon balls and bullets from Lexington and Bunker Hill; the skull of a soldier who fell at Bunker Hill; manuscript sermons by famous Colonial ministers; a model of the frigate "Constitution," made by one of its crew; the book containing General Washington's account with the United States from 1775 to 1783; General Warren's daybook and his christening cap; General Stark's hat; a needle book brought over in the "Mayflower"; a piece of the dress worn by Dorothy Quincy when she was married to John Hancock; a remnant of the original flag that hung from the Liberty Tree in 1775; a quiver and arrows used in Indian warfare in 1623; a canteen from Ticonderoga; salt cellars, goblets, and spoons which belonged to Washington, and a bed quilt made from pieces of Lady Washington's dresses; the prophet's bowl of Tecumseh and several cases of Indian ornaments; a small collection of old-fashioned clothing with historic associations; a somewhat larger collection of Colonial furniture and utensils; various pieces of Continental currency; wood from the Charter Oak at Hartford; an interesting model of Boston as it appeared in 1775; china which belonged to Louis Philippe, Louis Napoleon, and Charles Sumner; and a collection of autograph poems by many American and English poets. The visitor may also see careful copies of two of the original pews that stood in the Old South Meeting House before the Revolution.

Those who have read Hawthorne's "Legends of the Province

House" will be anxious to identify the site of the **Province House (54).** (A bit of the wall is still standing, and it is the position of this fragment that is indicated on the map.) In olden days it stood very nearly opposite the Old South Meeting House, which it faced, and in front of it was a shaded lawn. The Province House was the official residence of the Royal Governors, and was a fine brick building of three stories with a high-pitched roof and a cupola surmounted by the figure of an Indian with bow and arrow, wrought by Deacon Shem Drowne, with two examples of whose handiwork we have previously met. A high flight of stone steps led to a portico, surmounted by the royal arms. In later days it became a famous hostelry. After the Revolution, the Governor and his Council used it for their meetings for some time. Later it was used for business purposes, became at one time the home of a negro minstrel show, and was destroyed by fire in 1864. Those who feel adventurous may walk up Harvard Court from Washington Street, and go through an underground passage known as Rat Alley, opening off to the left near the head of the court and, passing under the site of the Province House to Province Court, emerge by the bit of wall which still remains.

The less enthusiastic sightseer will prefer to proceed down Washington Street to the right until he comes to the building still known as the **Old Corner Bookstore (55),** though the bookstore has changed its quarters in recent years. Here formerly stood the home of Anne Hutchinson, where she instituted the first woman's club in America. In 1637-38, she was the leading spirit in the violent Antinomian religious controversy, and was finally banished from the Colony for heresy. The present building was erected in 1812, and was a bookstore from 1828 to 1903. In the early part of the last century, it was the home and shop of James Freeman Clarke's father, and later it was occupied by Ticknor and Fields. In the rear of the shop at that time was James T. Fields's "Curtained Corner," frequented by a famous group of American authors, which the witty were wont to call the "Mutual Admiration Society." For many years the shop was the literary centre of Boston, if not of the United States. It is the oldest brick building in Boston. On Spring Lane off Washington Street, a short distance further on, is a tablet on a building which states that this is the **site of the Great Spring (55A),** which gave the town water for two centuries.

School Street has some interesting associations. The building next above the Old Corner Bookstore was occupied by **Mrs. Haven's Coffee Rooms** (**56**), a great resort of Longfellow, Lowell, Prescott, Agassiz, Fields, and the rest of the "Mutual Admiration Society," who would drop in here for tea and toast and conversation. No. 19 stands on the site of the **Cromwell's Head Tavern** (**57**), where Lieutenant-Colonel George Washington was entertained in 1756. No. 28 School Street is the site of the **French Huguenot Church** (**58**), occupied by Huguenots from 1704 to 1748. In 1774 John Murray, the apostle of Universalism, was stoned by a mob while preaching in its pulpit, while from 1788 to 1802 the church was occupied by the first Roman Catholic congregation in New England, and was thus the nucleus of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross.

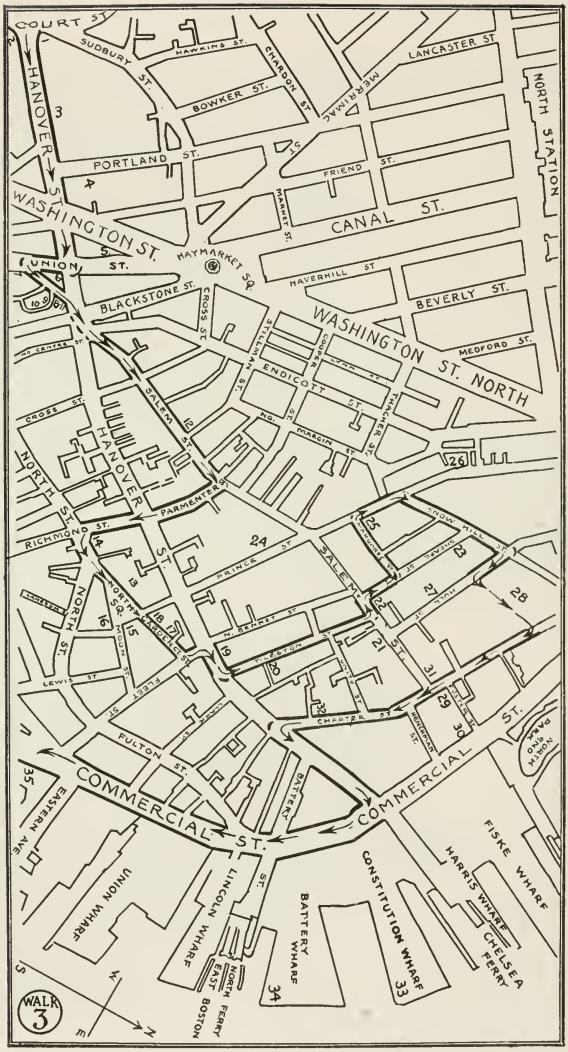
Halfway up School Street on the right we come to the **City Hall** (**59**), built in 1862–65, and succeeding an earlier building on the same site designed by Bulfinch and used as a Court House until the Old Court House on Court Street was built on the site of the City Hall Annex. On the lawn are **statues of Josiah Quincy** (**60**) by Thomas Ball, **and of Benjamin Franklin** (**61**) by Richard Greenough. Edward Everett Hale has related how Greenough intentionally modelled Franklin's head so that one side of his face shows "Poor Richard," and the other side the grave statesman and weighty philosopher.

Very nearly in front of the Franklin statue is the site of the **house wherein Lieutenant-General Haldimand lived** (**62**) in 1774–75. Here, according to the famous story, a group of Boston boys came to complain that the British soldiers had destroyed their coasting. The coasting was restored, and when the matter was called to the attention of General Gage, he remarked that it was impossible to destroy the spirit of liberty that was implanted in the hearts of these boys.

A tablet on the School Street railing, just above the Franklin statue, calls attention to the site of the **first building of the Boston Latin School** (**63**), which gave the street its name. The exact site is covered by the pulpit and chancel of King's Chapel. Built in 1645, it stood on this spot for over a century, until **the second building** (**64**) was erected across the street on the site of what is now the Parker House. From 1635 (when the school was first established) to 1645, classes were held in the master's house. The

present building of the Latin School, which is the fifth, is on Warren Avenue and Dartmouth Street, in the South End. To this school have gone such famous men as Cotton Mather, Franklin, Hancock, Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Emerson, Motley, Parkman, Sumner, Henry Ward Beecher, James Freeman Clarke, Edward Everett Hale, and Phillips Brooks, while the history of the school reveals a long line of illustrious masters.

POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING


COURT ST.
SUDBURY ST.
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FRIEND ST.
MARKET ST.
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WASHINGTON ST.
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BEVERLY ST.
BLACKSTONE ST.
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LEWIS ST.
FLEET ST.
FULTON ST.
CHARTER ST.
COMMERCIAL ST.
EASTERN AVE
UNION WHARF
LINCOLN WHARF
BATTERY WHARF
CONSTITUTION WHARF
FISKE WHARF
HARRIS WHARF
CHELSEA FERRY
NORTH END PARK
NORTH STATION
EAST BOSTON FERRY
WALK 3

SCOLLAY SQUARE, TREMONT ROW

III

A WALK THROUGH THE NORTH END AND CHARLESTOWN

Our starting point for the walk through the North End is at the head of Hanover Street, a minute's walk from the Scollay Square Station of the Subway. On the left corner of Hanover and Court Streets stood the **Orange Tree Tavern** (**1**), built in 1700. Accordingly, Hanover Street was known in Colonial days as Orange Tree Lane. Our route lies down Hanover Street for some distance. On the right corner of Court and Hanover Streets formerly stood **Concert Hall** (**2**), built before 1679. At the head of Hanover Street meetings were held by the Sons of Liberty, and speeches made by such orators as Samuel Adams, James Otis, and Paul Revere.

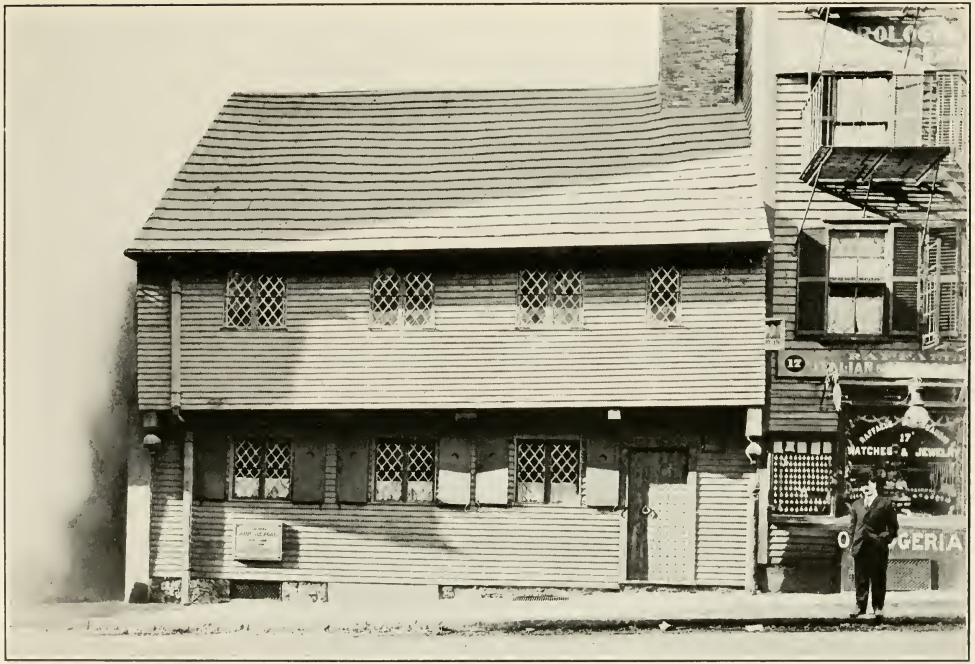
On the site of the American House, which we soon pass on the left, was the **home of General Joseph Warren** (**3**). The house in which he lived was built in 1764. A short distance below, Portland Street opens off to the left, and on Garaux Place, a narrow passage running off Portland Street on the right just beyond Hanover Street, was the **house** (**No. 17**) **where Louis Philippe, the French King, boarded** (**4**) with the Garaux family while in exile.

Continuing down Hanover Street, we cross Washington Street and soon come to Union Street. No. 80 Union Street, just off Hanover Street to the left, marks the site of the **Green Dragon Tavern** (**5**), "the headquarters of the Revolution." Here Hancock, Adams, Warren, Revere, and others made their official headquarters, and James Otis thundered forth his eloquence. It was built about

1680, and for a long time gave its name to what is now Union Street. The Boston Tea Party originated here, and it was the secret meeting place for various patriotic organizations, and for the first Masonic Lodge. Near the southeast corner of Union and Hanover Streets was the **boyhood home of Benjamin Franklin** (**6**), at the sign of the Blue Ball. Here he worked for his father, Josiah Franklin, making candles in the chandlery shop. The site of the house is now covered by the widening of Hanover Street. Let us turn down Union Street to the right for a few yards until Marshall's Lane (now Marshall Street) opens off to the left, and then return by this lane to Hanover Street. The corner building, a low structure now occupied by Atwood's oyster house, is that in which Benjamin Thompson, afterwards famous as **Count Rumford, sold dry goods** (**7**) in the shop of Hopestill Capen. On the upper floor the *Massachusetts Spy* was first printed at the outbreak of the Revolution.

Turning down Marshall Street, we soon come to Creek Lane, making off to the right. At the base of a building on the further side of Creek Lane we may see a rough stone with a ball upon it marked "**Boston Stone, 1737**" (**8**). It is the only reminder of a paint mill, brought here from England about 1700, and used in a near-by painter's shop. The purpose of the stone was perhaps to serve as a landmark of direction to the near-by shops and houses. The old building opposite the Boston Stone was the **office of Ebenezer Hancock** (**9**), John Hancock's brother, and the deputy paymaster-general of the Continental Army during the Revolution. Here the pecuniary aid sent out by France to the Colonies was deposited until the Continental troops were paid. The block beyond this building on Creek Lane is **Hancock Row** (**10**), built by John Hancock after the Revolution to be used as stores.

On the face of the building on the Hanover Street corner of Marshall Street is a carved wooden coat of arms, dated 1701, set up by the same painter who set up the Boston Stone. It is known as the **Painters' Arms** (**11**). It is supposed to represent the Painters' Guild of London. Let us now cross Hanover Street, and pursue our way down Salem Street, which opens off nearly opposite diagonally to the left. In Colonial days it was known as Green Lane, and to live on it was a mark of high social standing. On the corner of Stillman Street, a narrow alley leading off to the left, just a little



PAUL REVERE HOUSE

below Hanover Street, stood the **first Baptist meeting house** (**12**), erected in 1679, beside the Mill Pond, not far from the salt marsh where Benjamin Franklin used to fish for minnows as a boy. This meeting house was closed by order of the Court the year after it was built, and its doors were nailed up, whereupon the congregation held their meetings in the churchyard. The present descendant of this Baptist society occupies the First Baptist Church, on the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street in the Back Bay. (See Walk V.)

We return east by way of Parmenter Street, cross Hanover Street, and follow Richmond Street, on which Charlotte Cushman was born, to North Square, in the heart of Little Italy. In Colonial days it was known at different periods as Friezel Square and Clark Square, and North Street, which leads off from it, was then known as Ann Street, being named in honor of Queen Anne. Here still stands the **home of Paul Revere** (**13**), where he lived from 1770 to 1800. It was built soon after the great fire of 1676, and replaced the home of Increase Mather, destroyed during that fire. In the present building, which has been restored to its old-time appearance, Paul Revere displayed from the upper windows, on the evening of the Boston Massacre, illuminated pictures representing the Massacre, the Genius of Liberty trampling under foot a soldier hugging a serpent as the emblem of tyranny, and an obelisk with the names of the five victims of the Massacre, together with a bust of the boy Snider, killed a few days before the Massacre in a contest before a boycotted Tory shop. Behind the bust was a dark bleeding figure, with this couplet underneath:

> "Snider's pale ghost fresh bleeding stands
> And Vengeance for his death demands."

We are told that these pictures struck the assembled spectators with solemn silence, and that they shuddered at the sight and all which it implied. The building is open to the public daily, except Sunday, from ten to four, upon payment of an admission fee of twenty-five cents.

Near the corner of North and Richmond Streets, somewhat below Paul Revere's house, was the **Red Lion Inn** (**14**), kept in Colonial days by Nicholas Upsall, who was imprisoned and banished for his kindness to the proscribed Quakers. After 1681 it served

for a time as the Royal Custom House. On the north side of the square, between Garden Court and Moon Streets, stood the **Old North Church (15)**, pulled down by the British troops during the Siege of Boston, and used for firewood. It was the home of the Second Church of Boston, and this edifice took the place of the first meeting house on the same site, burnt in the great fire of 1676. The society was founded in 1649, and among its ministers were Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather. The patriotic John Lathrop was minister of the church just before the Revolution, and Paul Revere was a member of the congregation. The building was succeeded by what was known as the New Brick Church on Hanover Street, which in turn gave way to the Cockerel Church, with its copper weathercock wrought by Shem Drowne and now adorning the steeple of the Shepard Memorial Church in Cambridge. Ralph Waldo Emerson was minister of the congregation from 1829 to 1832.

The building on the east side of North Square was **Father Taylor's Bethel (16)**, a church for sailors conducted by the Rev. Edward T. Taylor, remembered as an earnest worker and still a legend in the memory of old sailors. It is now an Italian church. North Square was a military centre for the British during the Siege of Boston. Here were barracks, and the British officers lodged in houses around the square.

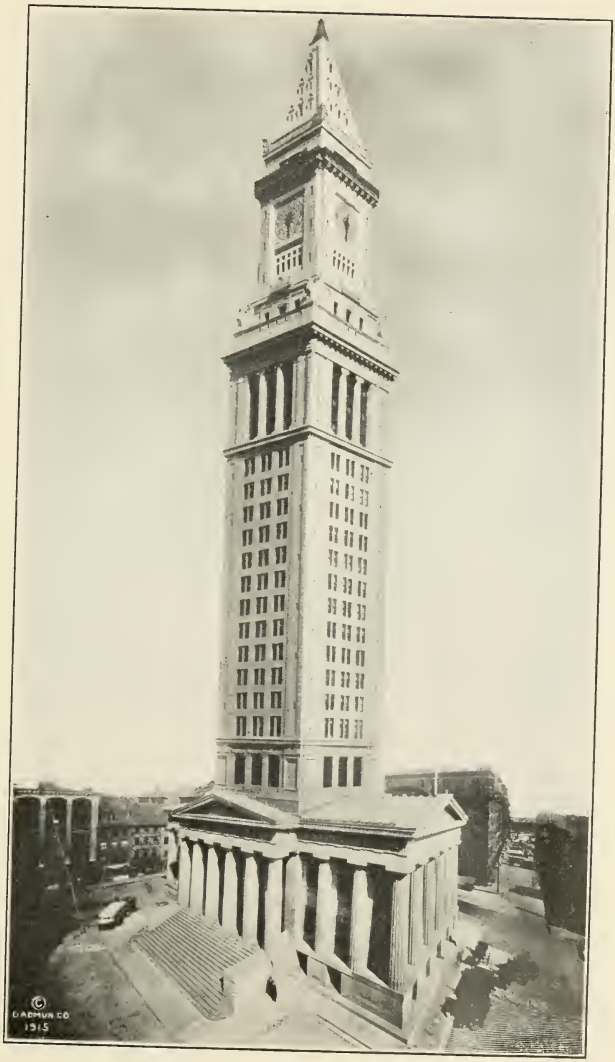
Our road now lies along Garden Court Street (formerly Friezel Court), opening out of North Square. Here stood the noble **mansion of Governor Thomas Hutchinson (17)**, set in beautiful grounds extending back to Hanover Street, and on one side as far as Fleet Street. The house was of brick, painted stone color, and richly furnished within. Here Hutchinson wrote his "History of Massachusetts." The house was sacked by a mob on August 26, 1765, in protest against the Stamp Act. Much of its contents was destroyed, but the manuscript of the second volume of Hutchinson's history was saved. It was in this house that Hutchinson was born. Next to it, also on Garden Court Street, at the corner of Bell Alley (now Prince Street), was the **mansion of Sir Harry Frankland (18)**, portrayed by Cooper in "Lionel Lincoln," and by Edwin L. Bynner in "Agnes Surriage." It was built for William Clark, a wealthy merchant, and stood until 1834, when it was lost in the widening of Prince Street at this point. The Hutchinson mansion was destroyed at the same time.

At the foot of Garden Court Street we may turn down Fleet Street to Hanover Street, which we shall follow for a block to the right, passing on the left-hand side just below North Bennet Street an old house huddled in from the street line with a store projecting out below. This is a relic of the **house in which Increase Mather lived** (**19**) after the fire of 1676, when the parsonage in North Square and the Old North Church were destroyed. It was built by him in 1677, and here Cotton Mather lived as a boy. Increase Mather dwelt here until his death in 1723. On North Bennet Street stood the **first grammar school in the North End**, which was established in 1713. Our way now lies down Tileston Street, formerly Love Lane, on which was the **first writing school in the North End** (**20**), on the site of the Eliot School, and dating from 1718. The street is named after John Tileston, the old schoolmaster. A moment's walk brings us to Salem Street, down which we turn to the right until we come to **Christ Church** (**21**), the corner stone of which was laid in 1723. It is thus the oldest church edifice now standing in Boston. It was the second Episcopal church in Boston, as King's Chapel was the first, and stands unaltered today save for the spire, which is a faithful copy of the original spire blown down in a gale in 1805. In the tower are chimes of eight bells, first hung in 1744. From this tower General Gage watched the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the evidence is in favor of the truth of the inscription on the face of the church, which tells us that "the signal lanterns of Paul Revere displayed in the steeple of this church April 18, 1775, warned the country of the march of the British troops to Lexington and Concord." The church is associated in the minds of the American people with Longfellow's "Paul Revere's Ride." The interior of the church is open to the public upon application to the sexton and payment of an admission fee of twenty-five cents. This fee entitles the visitor to a view from the tower. Below the tower are old tombs, containing the remains of British officers killed at Bunker Hill, and in one of these Major Pitcairn was buried for a time. The high gallery beside the organ was built for occupancy by slaves, and from this fact is supposed to have arisen the phrase "nigger heaven." In the church may be seen Houdon's effigy of Washington, placed here ten years after the President's death; the silver communion service, with pieces bearing the royal arms, and presented by George II in 1733; a "Vinegar Bible" and the old

prayer books; the organ placed here in 1752, and a clock below the rail dating from 1746; besides the brass chandeliers and the figures of cherubim destined for a Canadian convent, but captured on the sea by an English privateer and given to the church in 1758 by its owner. It is believed that here was established, in 1815, the first Sunday School in America.

Returning down Salem Street, we soon come to Sheafe Street on the right, at the corner of which was the **home of Robert Newman** (**22**), the sexton of Christ Church, who is supposed to have hung the lanterns in its steeple. The building stood until 1889, and during the Revolution British soldiers were quartered there. At 37 Sheafe Street was the **birthplace of Samuel F. Smith** (**23**), the author of "America," and near by was the **home of John Hull,** the mintmaster, where he coined the famous pine-tree shillings. We follow Sheafe Street until we come to Margaret Street on the left, down which we turn and follow it to Prince Street. Opposite 58 Prince Street is the **home of the Thoreau family** (**24**), before they removed to Concord. On the western corner of Prince and Margaret Streets is the **house of John Tileston** (**25**), the master for seventy years of the first school in the North End. At No. 130 Prince Street is the **Stoddard House** (**26**), where Major Pitcairn died from his wounds. He is now buried in Westminster Abbey, though his remains rested for a time in a tomb in Christ Church. Prince Street, formerly Black Horse Lane, was the main thoroughfare from the North End to the Charlestown Ferry. Here many of the wounded British were brought after the Battle of Bunker Hill, and nursed in various houses along the street. We shall follow Prince Street only so far as Snow Hill Street, but beyond, on the corner of Lafayette Street, is one of these houses in which the wounded British were tended.

Climbing Snow Hill Street, we reach Hull Street, down which we turn to the right that we may enter Copp's Hill Burying Ground. Before doing so, however, there are one or two landmarks to be noticed on Hull Street, which is, of course, named after John Hull, the maker of the famous pine-tree shillings, and the father-in-law of Chief Justice Sewell. The street was cut through Hull's pasture in 1701. We should note at 16 Hull Street, standing endwise to the sidewalk, the historic **Galloupe house** (**27**), which dates from 1722. It was occupied by General Gage and his staff at the time



U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE

of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Edmund Hartt, the builder of "Old Ironsides," also lived on Hull Street.

Let us now enter the **Copp's Hill Burying Ground** (**28**) by the main entrance on Hull Street. It is the largest historic burying ground in the city, and dates from 1660, when the North Burial Ground was established. It will be recalled that the Granary Burying Ground was established in the same year. The present cemetery contains four burying grounds. The first of these was the North Burying Ground, and this was added to successively by the Hull Street Cemetery in 1707, the New North Cemetery in 1809, and the Charter Street Ground in 1819. The northeastern part of the burying ground is the oldest, and accordingly has the most interesting historical associations. Near the Charter Street gate is the tomb of the Mathers,— Increase, Cotton, and Samuel. In the northwestern part of the ground is the grave of Captain Thomas Lake, slain by Indians in 1676. The stone which marks his grave is interesting, because a slit was made in the slate, into which were poured the melted bullets taken from his body. The vandalism of people in the neighborhood has hewn away the lead, but the traces of where it once was are still to be seen. Near by is the grave of Nicholas Upsall, the proprietor of the Red Lion Inn, who was banished from the Colony for befriending the Quakers. He died in 1666. The oldest stone in the ground is dated 1661. Near the centre of the burying ground is the grave of George Worthylake, his wife and his daughter. He was the first keeper of Boston Light, and all three were drowned in a boat one day in 1718, a circumstance which inspired Benjamin Franklin to compose his ballad of "The Lighthouse Tragedy," which readers of his autobiography may remember. Edmund Hartt, the builder of the frigate "Constitution," is buried in the northwest corner of the ground, not far from the vault of Governor Gore. On the western slope of the hill is the grave of Deacon Shem Drowne, who died in 1774, and is remembered as the clever artificer of the vane of Faneuil Hall and other vanes in the city. Many of the stones in the cemetery were used by the British as targets, and one of them especially bears the marks of it today. This is the stone over the grave of Captain Daniel Malcom, one of the first to oppose the British revenue acts before the Revolution. In the southeast corner of the cemetery is the tomb of the Hutchinsons, though their names have been

removed, the name of Thomas Lewis carved instead, and the ashes of Governor Hutchinson's father and grandfather removed, no one knows whither. Near the Charter Street gate, by the Ellis tomb, is the Napoleon willow, which has grown from a slip taken from the tree growing over Napoleon's grave. The summit of the hill was occupied at the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill by the British battery which set Charlestown afire, and probably in an earlier century the windmill stood here that ground the corn of the settlers and gave the hill its early name of Windmill Hill. Many of the stones have been removed, mutilated, or altered by the vandalism of neighboring residents, while much of the hill has been cut away. The sides thus cut are protected by stone embankments.

Let us leave the cemetery by the Charter Street gate, and pursue our way down Charter Street to the right, only pausing to observe and admire the Copp's Hill Terraces, extending from Charter Street down to Commercial Street, and terminating in the North End Park and Beach, with its pier extending out into the water. Charter Street, upon which Commodore Porter was born, gets its name from the **house of John Foster (29)**, on the corner of Charter and Foster Streets. Here the Colony Charter is said to have been hidden during the stirring days of 1681. On the corner of Foster and Commercial Streets was **Paul Revere's foundry (30)**. Continuing down Charter Street, we soon come to Salem Street, on the north corner of which stood the fine brick **mansion of Sir William Phips (31)**, the first Royal Governor. Just before we reach Hanover Street, Revere Place branches off Charter Street to the right, and here on the north corner was the **last home of Paul Revere (32)**. A moment's walk down Hanover Street to the left brings us to Commercial Street and the Winnisimmet Ferry to Chelsea. We turn to the right down Commercial Street, and come at once to **Constitution Wharf (33)**, where the frigate "Constitution," best known as "Old Ironsides," was built by Edmund Hartt. Commercial Street merges shortly into Atlantic Avenue at Battery Wharf, marking the **site of the North Battery (34)**, built in 1646 to command the Charles River. There was a battery here as late as 1775, when Howe used it for that purpose, and it was here that on June 17, 1775, four British regiments embarked for Charlestown and Bunker Hill. A little beyond is Lewis Wharf, at the foot of Fleet Street. The north side of it marks approximately the **site of John Hancock's**

wharf and warehouses (35). Returning to Battery Wharf, we take a northbound Elevated train marked Sullivan Square, and leave it at City Square, Charlestown, for our visit to Bunker Hill Monument and the Charlestown Navy Yard.

CHARLESTOWN, called Mishawum by the Indians, was settled in 1629, burned by the British at the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill, rebuilt, made a city in 1847, and annexed to the City of Boston in 1873. City Square, where we leave the Elevated train, marks the site of the first settlement. On the west side of the square stood the **Great House of the Governor,** and here the Court of Assistants passed in 1630 the order which gave the settlement of Boston its name. The **house of John Harvard,** the minister after whom Harvard University is named, was at the opening of Main Street. By the north end of the square, near the foot of Town Hill, was the first graveyard, where it is supposed that John Harvard was buried, but there is nothing now to mark the spot, and it can only be conjectured. Town Hill rises from the side of City Square, and the **First Church,** founded in 1632 with thirty-five members, of which John Harvard was minister, stood on the present site of the Charlestown branch of the Boston Public Library. The church was organized by Winthrop and his associates. On the summit of Town Hill was the first palisaded fort, erected in 1629, which lasted almost to the end of the century. The present church, facing Harvard Street on the hill, is a direct descendant of the first church of 1632. On the same site stood an earlier church, of which the Rev. Jedidiah Morse was pastor from 1789 to 1821. He is best remembered as the author of the first geography and gazetteer in the United States, and as the father of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph.

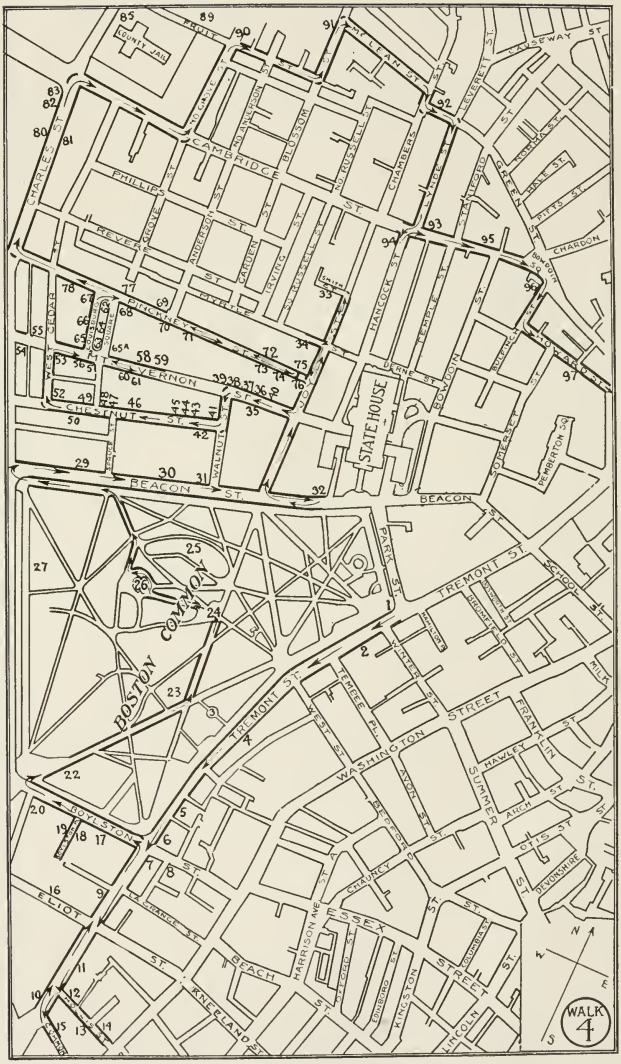
Let us take Chelsea Street, which runs off City Square to the right, and follow the car tracks as far as Wapping Street. Turning down to the right, we come to the main gate of the **Charlestown Navy Yard** at the foot of the street. Passes may be obtained at this gate, and the yard is open to visitors every day. The Navy Yard occupies Moulton's Point, where the British troops landed for the Battle of Bunker Hill. The Navy Yard was established in 1800, and has an area of eighty-seven and a quarter acres. It is surrounded by a high granite wall, and contains about seventy-five

buildings, among which the marine museum and naval library should prove of interest to the visitor. The huge granite dry dock is three hundred and seventy feet long, and was built in 1827–33 at a cost of $994,000. The new dry dock, built in 1899–1902, at a cost of about $900,000, is seven hundred and fifty feet long, and accommodates the largest ships in the navy while they are being repaired. The chief object of interest to the visitor, however, is the frigate "Constitution," best known as "Old Ironsides," which now lies quietly at anchor beside the Navy Yard.

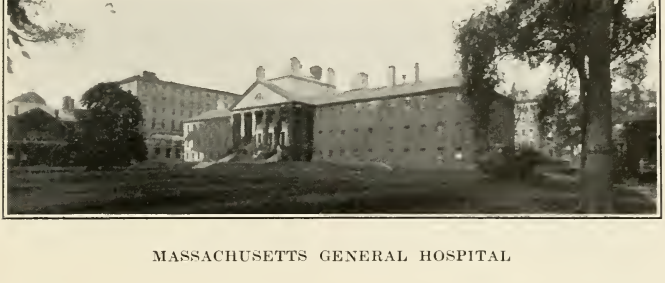
Upon leaving the Navy Yard, we return up Wapping Street, cross Chelsea Street, and continue up Putnam Street to **Winthrop Square,** which served as the training field in Colonial days. Here are memorial tablets commemorating those who fell on the American side in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and a soldiers' monument commemorating those who fell in the Civil War, by Martin Milmore, the sculptor of the soldiers' and sailors' monument on Boston Common. (See Walk IV.) No. 34 Winthrop Street was the **home for many years of John Boyle O'Reilly.** Let us follow Winthrop Street to the right until we come to Monument Square, and approach **Bunker Hill Monument.** The monument, which is a granite obelisk two hundred and twenty-one feet high, stands on Breed's Hill, which was the field of the battle. The corner stone was laid by Lafayette on the 17th of June, 1825, on the fiftieth anniversary of the engagement, and the monument was dedicated on the 17th of June, 1843, when Daniel Webster delivered the oration, and President Tyler with members of his cabinet were present. The shaft is thirty feet square at the base, and the interior is a hollow cone ascended by a spiral flight of two hundred and ninety-five steps leading to an observatory at the top, with windows at each side, affording a magnificent view of the surrounding country. At the base of the monument is a stone lodge with an interesting collection of relics of the battle and a statue of General Joseph Warren, by Henry Dexter. A low stone on the ground marks the precise spot where General Warren fell. The monument is built in courses of Quincy granite brought to the shipping point by the first railroad in the United States. Solomon Willard was the supervising architect of the monument, but it was designed by the sculptor Greenough. The monument and lodge are open from eight to six daily, and the admission fee is twenty cents. If we approach from Monument

Avenue, we shall pass the fine **statue of Colonel William Prescott,** by William W. Story, erected in 1881 very close to the spot where Prescott stood before the battle began, and gave the signal to fire by waving his sword. It represents him at the moment when he checked his impatient soldiers, who wished to fire as the enemy advanced up the hill, by the historic words, "Don't fire till I tell you! Don't fire till you see the whites of their eyes!" The statue unfortunately faces in the opposite direction to that in which Prescott stood when he gave the order to fire. The monument itself stands in the southeast corner of the site of the American redoubt, and parallel with the sides of that structure.

Our road, after climbing the monument, lies along High Street as far as Green Street, down which we turn to the left until we regain Main Street, just above the Thompson Square Station of the Elevated structure. Here on Main Street near by is the **birthplace of Samuel Finley Breese Morse,** the inventor of the electric telegraph. A short walk up Main Street brings us to Phipps Street, down which we shall turn to the left in order that we may visit the **old burying ground,** established shortly after the settlement of Charlestown. The most ancient stone in the ground bears the date 1652. Here is the John Harvard monument, designed by Solomon Willard, and erected in 1828 by Harvard graduates. Returning to Main Street, a moment's walk to the left brings us to the **girlhood home of Charlotte Cushman,** which is the building next to the corner of Main and Walker Streets, the lower floor of which is now used as a grocery store. From here we may take a surface car back to the city, changing, if we like, at Thompson Square to an Elevated train southbound, which will carry us back to town more quickly.



LOUNTY JAIL
PROUT
MCLEAN ST
CAUSEWAY ST
LEVERETT ST
CAMBRIDGE
CHARLES ST
PHILLIPS
REVERE
MYRTLE
PINCKNEY
VERNON
CHESTNUT ST
BEACON ST
BOSTON COMMON
STATE HOUSE
TREMONT ST
WASHINGTON STREET
SUMMER ST
FRANKLIN ST
BOYLSTON
ELIOT
ESSEX
BEACH
KNEELAND ST
LINCOLN
KINGSTON
HARRISON AVE
CHAUNCY
DEVONSHIRE
PEMBERTON SQ
WALK 4



MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

IV

A WALK AROUND BOSTON COMMON AND THROUGH THE WEST END

Our starting point is Park Street Church, but instead of turning north, we follow the Tremont Street mall of the Common south as far as Boylston Street. As we enter the Common, if we look sharply and the weather is warm, we may notice the telescope man still plying his trade as he did in the days when Oliver Wendell Holmes put him in "Over the Teacups." Set close to the Park Street wall opposite Park Street Church is a **monument** (1) bearing a stone which chronicles the first reservation of the Common as public ground in 1634. The little stone buildings which we see on the Common here and at intervals along Tremont Street are entrances to the Subway, which as first built extended south and then west from Park Street to the corner of Church and Boylston Streets, where it emerges at the surface (see map). At Boylston and Tremont Streets a spur continues south under Tremont Street and comes to the surface at Pleasant Street. Another spur from the same point continues under Boylston Street and Massachusetts and Commonwealth Avenues, to the junction of Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, not far from the Brookline town line. Another extension runs north from Park Street to the North Station, passing Haymarket Square, where it connects with Elevated trains for Charlestown, the South Station, Dudley Street, and Forest Hills. From the North Station to a point a little north of Castle Street, Elevated trains run through what is known as the Washington Street Tunnel. At Scollay Square, Subway cars also connect

with cars running through the East Boston Tunnel under the harbor to East Boston and points beyond, and in the opposite direction to Bowdoin Square, the West End and Cambridgeport. Park Street is a way station of the Cambridge Tunnel to Harvard Square, and trains from Cambridge continue on past Park Street to the corner of Washington and Summer Streets, where they connect with the Washington Street Tunnel. The tunnel from Cambridge is being continued to South Boston and Dorchester, and before the end of 1916, trains will be running from Harvard Square to the South Station. The Subway is owned by the city and leased to the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

Nearly opposite the Park Street Subway Station is **St. Paul's Church** (**2**), the Episcopal pro-cathedral. It was built in 1820, and Prescott, the historian, was buried in a tomb beneath the church. In another tomb General Warren was buried for thirty years, but his remains now lie in Forest Hills Cemetery. Daniel Webster attended church here.

The mall along which we are walking is known as Lafayette Mall, for when the illustrious Frenchman visited Boston in 1824 he passed along it on his reception day over a carpet of flowers cast in his path by school children lined along the way.

We soon come to the **Crispus Attucks Monument** (**3**), commemorating the Boston Massacre. It is a simple shaft of granite with a bronze image of "Revolution," by Robert Kraus. At its base is a bas-relief reproducing a contemporary picture of the event, and the victims' names are inscribed on the shaft. At the foot of Lafayette Mall, Boylston Street is reached, but on our way we have passed **Keith's Theatre** (**4**) and the **Tremont Theatre** (**5**), very nearly on the site of the old Haymarket Theatre of 1796, which was the second theatre in Boston. The building on the northeast corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets is the **Masonic Temple** (**6**), and opposite is the **Hotel Touraine** (**7**), on the site of John Quincy Adams's mansion, where the elder Charles Francis Adams was born. Just east of the Touraine on Boylston Street are the headquarters of the **Young Men's Christian Union** (**8**), established in 1851.

Before turning down Boylston Street to the right, let us continue up Tremont Street for a short distance past the **Majestic Theatre** (**9**), the **Shubert Theatre** (**10**), and the **Wilbur Theatre** (**11**),

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

all erected within recent years, until we come to Hollis Street, which has various interesting associations. At 31 Hollis Street was the **home of Francis Jackson** (**12**), president of the Anti-Slavery Society, and here he entertained Harriet Martineau on her historic visit in 1835. The **Hollis Street Theatre** (**13**) stands on the site, and is built in part within the walls of the old Hollis Street Church, built of brick in 1811, and succeeding earlier wooden churches on the same site erected in 1731 and 1793 respectively. Among the pastors of this church were the Rev. Mather Byles, the most brilliant Boston wit of the eighteenth century and a staunch Tory, John Pierpont, and Thomas Starr King. The old church was used by the British for barracks during the Siege of Boston. Nearly opposite the church was the **home and school of Susanna Rowson** (**14**), from 1811 to 1822. She will be remembered as the author of "Charlotte Temple," one of the earliest and most popular of American novels. Somewhere on Hollis Street it would seem from the evidence that **Edgar Allan Poe was born.** At No. 37 Common Street, the next street above Hollis Street, **Wendell Phillips died** (**15**) in 1884. Returning down Tremont to Boylston Street, and passing Eliot Street, with the **Plymouth Theatre** (**16**) near by on the left, we follow it along the Common to Park Square, past the **Colonial Theatre** (**17**). The first opening to the left is Boylston Place. No. 18 was formerly the **home of John Lothrop Motley** (**18**), while No. 19 was the **residence of Julia Ward Howe** (**19**) from 1866 to 1870.

The next street on the left is Carver Street, on which some believe, though the evidence points rather to Hollis Street, that Edgar Allan Poe was born. On the left-hand corner is **Steinert Hall** (**20**). Just below is Park Square, and looking down the long, wide stretch of Columbus Avenue, we may see on the left the castellated tower of the **Armory of the First Corps of Cadets.**

From Park Square let us turn back into the Common, following the long transverse path which runs from Park Square to West Street, skirting the **Central Burying Ground** (**22**), established in 1756, which contains among other graves that of Gilbert Stuart, the painter, commemorated by a bronze palette on the mall railing. Here, too, were the British fortifications commanding the waters of the Back Bay during the siege.

A few words here seem fitting as to the past history of **Boston**

LOUISBURG SQUARE

Common, which in one sense is an epitome of the history of Boston. In 1634, four years after the settlement of Boston, the ground was set apart as a "place for a trayning field" and for "the feeding of cattell," and in 1640 a town order was passed reserving it for use as a common. It originally extended east across Tremont Street, including the district bounded by West, Tremont, and Mason Streets, and also north over the ground occupied by Park Street and the Granary Burying Ground as far as the present Tremont Building. In 1660, the Granary Burying Ground was marked off from the Common. On the Charles Street side of the Common the waters of the Back Bay formerly washed its shore, and it was here that, on the night of the 18th of April, 1775, eight hundred British grenadiers, infantry, and marines embarked for Cambridge on their way to Lexington and Concord. On the Common formerly stood the granary, almshouse, gunhouse, whipping post, and pillory. In 1745, the Louisburg forces were mustered here, and fourteen years later Lord Amherst's army encamped here before its march to Canada. In 1775–76 the Common was a fortified British camp; Rochambeau's army assembled here; and after the Siege of Boston Washington's soldiers were paraded and quartered here. Here finally assembled the volunteer regiments in the Civil War.

We shall continue along the transverse mall, passing close to the new **Parkman bandstand** (**23**), until we come to the "Long Path" descending from Joy Street—the path which, it will be recalled, the Autocrat took with the Schoolmistress on a certain fateful morning. Let us follow it a little way up to the left till we come to the site of the **Old Elm** (**24**), a tree blown down in 1876, but which is supposed to have been old when the town was settled, and where rumor has it that there were executions in Colonial days, though it has recently been proved conclusively that the Quakers were hanged, not from a limb of this tree, but from the gallowstree out on the Neck beyond Dover Street. A tablet marks the place where the tree stood, and in its place is now a young tree sprung from a shoot of the old elm. It is supposed that Benjamin Woodbridge was killed in a duel held under its branches.

Near by is the **Frog Pond** (**25**), where the public waterworks were formally introduced in 1848, on an occasion for which Lowell wrote his "Ode on Water."

If we climb the hill whereon the British artillery were placed

during the Siege of Boston, we shall come to the **Army and Navy Monument** (**26**), by Martin Milmore, erected in 1877, to commemorate those who died for the Union in the Civil War. A tall granite column is surmounted by a statue representing the "Genius of America." At the base of the shaft are sculptured figures representing the North, the South, the East, and the West, while below them are four statues on pedestals, representing respectively the Soldier, the Sailor, the Muse of History, and Peace. Between these four statues are bas-reliefs representing the Departure of the Regiment, the Sanitary Commission, the Achievements of the Navy, and the Return from the War and Surrender of the Battle Flags to the Governor. These battle flags, it will be recalled, are preserved in Memorial Hall in the State House. Descending the hill on the western side, we come to the **Parade Ground** (**27**), which carries on the tradition of a training field for which part of the Common was originally set apart. Here the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company train annually, as the old "Military Company" from which they are descended formerly trained in the seventeenth century, and here also every year the schoolboy regiments of Boston and the suburbs have their training day in May.

Let us cross the Parade Ground diagonally, and leave the Common at the corner of Beacon and Charles Streets, and then ascend the hill by Beacon Street. The whole slope from Walnut Street down to the Charles River, and north as far as Mt. Vernon and Pinckney Streets, was owned by John Singleton Copley, the famous painter, from 1769 to 1795. No. 68 Beacon Street was the **home of James Russell Lowell's sister,** and here the poet himself lived for some time. No. 55 was the **residence of William Hickling Prescott** (**29**), from 1845 to 1859, and here he wrote the "Conquest of Peru" and his "Philip the Second." A short distance up the hill we come to the stone building occupied by the **Somerset Club** (**30**), an exclusive club known as the home of the Brahmins. It occupies the site of the house in which Copley lived and painted his Boston portraits. Just above, on the lower corner of Walnut Street, is the **house where Wendell Phillips was born** (**31**).

At the summit of the hill, just before we reach the State House, is the **site of the John Hancock mansion** (**32**), marked by a tablet. Relics of the building, which was pulled down in 1863, are preserved in the Old State House. (See Walk II.) It was occupied

for a time by Lord Percy during the Siege of Boston. The Hancock estate, at the time when the Governor lived here, included the ground occupied by the State House and the Beacon Street slope as far south as Joy Street, and the mansion itself was set in from the street, and approached by a long flight of stone steps now used in Pinebank, Jamaica Park.

Let us descend Beacon Street a little way and continue along Joy Street over the hill past Mount Vernon Street and the headquarters of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, until we come to Smith Court on the left, upon which stands an **anti-slavery landmark** (**33**), in the form of a brick meeting house now used as a synagogue, where, after a meeting on the evening of December 3, 1860, in memory of John Brown's execution, Wendell Phillips was accompanied to his home on Essex Street by a guard of forty young men with locked arms, who protected him from an angry mob.

Returning up the hill, we pass Myrtle Street, and here it is worth noting that at No. 24 Myrtle Street **lived the Rev. Hosea Ballou** (**34**), from 1837 to 1846. He was a famous Universalist preacher and the first president of Tufts College.

On reaching Mount Vernon Street again, we descend the hill for a little distance as far as Walnut Street. At No. 32 Mount Vernon Street **lived Julia Ward Howe** (**35**) from 1870 to 1872, while No. 57 was the **home of Charles Francis Adams** (**36**), Minister to England during the Civil War, historian, and son of John Quincy Adams. The house below, No. 59, was the **residence of Thomas Bailey Aldrich** (**37**) from 1884 until his death, and here much of his later work was written. Two doors below, at No. 63, was the **home of Governor Claflin** (**38**), where Whittier was wont to stay upon his visits to Boston. Its neighbor, No. 65, was the **residence** at one time **of Henry Cabot Lodge** (**39**). No. 53 is the home of the **General Theological Library** (**40**), an unsectarian collection of about 25,000 volumes, free to all New England clergymen.

Let us descend Walnut Street, and pause before **No. 8** (**41**), for this house would seem to have more than one interesting association. Here as a boy John Lothrop Motley probably lived, and played in a garret with his neighbor, little Wendell Phillips, and with Thomas Gold Appleton, afterwards Longfellow's brother-in-law, and the most brilliant Boston wit of the nineteenth century. The same

house was later the residence of Francis Parkman, the historian, from 1856 to 1864.

This house faces the head of Chestnut Street, which we will now descend as far as West Cedar Street. At No. 8 Chestnut Street **lived George Parsons Lathrop** (**42**), and his wife, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, who was Hawthorne's daughter. **Motley lived at No. 11** (**43**) from about 1848 to 1851. No. 13 was the home of the **Radical Club** (**44**), which met here at the residence of Mrs. John T. Sargent. Formed in 1867 as a medium for the free and spontaneous interchange of opinion among Boston literary and religious circles, it was a sort of spiritual descendant of the Transcendental Club of forty years before. Among those who have spoken at its meetings regularly are Emerson, Channing, Bartol, Mrs. Howe, the elder Henry James, Colonel Higginson, Frank Sanborn, and F. H. Hedge. The atmosphere of religious thought was Unitarian. In this house Julia Ward Howe lived from 1863 to 1865. No. 17 was the **home of Cyrus A. Bartol** (**45**), one of the last of the Transcendentalists, and a Unitarian clergyman of prominence.

A little further down the hill, at No. 29, is the **house of Edwin Booth** (**46**), with its quaint panes of purple glass, and just below, at No. 33, was the **residence of John G. Palfrey** (**47**), the historian, while he was postmaster of Boston. At No. 37 **lived the elder Richard Henry Dana** (**48**), a distinguished poet and critic, and one of the founders of the "North American Review." In later life he lived at **No. 43** (**49**), and this house is associated with him for over forty years. No. 50 was the **residence of Francis Parkman** (**50**), the historian, from 1864 until his death in 1893, and here he composed most of his important historical works. No. 96 was for some time the **home of Miss Alice Brown,** the well-known New England novelist and story-teller.

It will be seen that Chestnut Street is probably as characteristic of the New England note in letters and life as any street of its size can well be. In a moment we shall see that Mount Vernon Street also possesses an individuality of its own. We may reach Mount Vernon Street through West Cedar Street, which leads off Chestnut Street to the right. No. 3 West Cedar Street was the **home** for some time of **Dr. T. W. Parsons** (**52**), the poet, and No. 11 is the **residence of Percival Lowell** (**53**), the distinguished astronomer.

Reaching Mount Vernon Street, we shall ascend the hill again

NEW PALACE
10¢
VAUDEVILLE
PICTURES
ADMISSION 10¢
CONTINUOUS
FROM 10 TO 11
VAUDEVILLE
PICTURES
SONGS
NEW
PALACE THEATRE
PICTURES & VAUDEVILLE
NEW PALACE THEATRE

for a little way, pausing first to note that at No. 112 Mount Vernon Street **Margaret Deland resided** (**54**) from 1888 to 1894, and that here some of her earlier books were written. Nearly opposite at No. 99 was the **home of John C. Ropes** (**55**), a distinguished military historian, and one of the chief Napoleonic authorities of his day. Climbing the hill, we pass at No. 92 the **home** from 1877 to 1893 **of Anne Whitney** (**56**), the poet and sculptor, and in her studio in this building she modelled some of her most notable statues, including the statues of Leif Ericsson and Samuel Adams. (See Walk I.) No. 88 was the **home of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney** (**57**), the writer of stories for girls, until her marriage in 1845, and here also lived her father, Colonel Enoch Train, who projected the line of fast clippers to Liverpool, and George Francis Train, the eccentric lecturer and traveller, who was Mrs. Whitney's cousin. No. 83 was the **residence of William Ellery Channing** (**58**), for many years until his death in 1842. He was the leader of Unitarianism in America, and one of the foremost theological authorities of his day. His study in this house was the "Mecca of all sorts and conditions of men." No. 79 was the **residence** at one time **of John D. Long** (**59**), Governor of Massachusetts and Secretary of the Navy during the Spanish-American War; while at No. 76 **Mrs. Margaret Deland lived** (**60**) for several years, and wrote here, among other stories, "Philip and His Wife." Just above, on the same side of the street, is the **Theological School of Boston University** (**61**).

We must now retrace our steps for a moment until we come to Louisburg Square, with its Italian **statuettes of Columbus** (**62**) **and Aristides** (**63**) in an enclosed grass plot, supposed by many to include the **site of the spring of John Blackstone** (**64**), the first settler of Boston, who lived on the slope between Spruce and Charles Streets in a cottage with a rose garden, and owned an orchard which extended up the hill toward Louisburg Square. When he sold the whole of the peninsula to the Colonists for thirty pounds, he reserved to himself six acres, which were on the northwestern slope of the hill, bounded on the south and west respectively by the Common and the Charles River, which then extended up to the present Charles Street line. Louisburg Square is a private enclosure within the city limits, is not a public thoroughfare, and is administered by its householders. Let us walk along the lower side

of Louisburg Square, and note at No. 4 the **home of William Dean Howells** (65) when editor of the "Atlantic Monthly." Opposite, at **No. 5** (65A), Palfrey, the historian, lived from 1862 to 1867. No. 10 was the **residence of Louisa May Alcott** (66) from 1885 until her death in 1888. She did not die here, but it was the house in which her father, A. Bronson Alcott of Concord, died. No. 20 has a romantic interest as the **house in which Jenny Lind was married** (67) in 1852. Nearly opposite, on the upper corner of Pinckney Street, is **St. Margaret's Hospital** (68), in charge of the Protestant Episcopal Sisterhood of St. Margaret.

Ascending the hill, we pass No. 67 Pinckney Street, **associated with Miss Alice Brown** (69), and No. 66, the **home** for several years **of John Sullivan Dwight** (70), a famous musical critic, and a member of the Brook Farm community. No. 54 was the **home of George Stillman Hillard** (71). He was a prominent lawyer and educator of his day, but the house is of interest chiefly because Hawthorne used to frequent it, and because it is from here that he wrote to James Freeman Clarke requesting him to marry Sophia Peabody and himself. Hawthorne's sister-in-law, **Elizabeth Peabody, lived** (72) at No. 21, and kept a kindergarten there. No. 20 was the **home of Louisa M. Alcott and her father** (73) in the fifties, while No. 16 is **associated with Miss Louise Imogen Guiney** (74), the distinguished poet, essayist, and editor. No. 11 was for many years the **home of Edwin P. Whipple** (75), the brilliant essayist and critic, and is now the home of Miss Alice Brown, while, finally, No. 4 was the **residence of Jacob Abbott** (76), the father of Dr. Lyman Abbott, and the author of the "Rollo" books and of innumerable stories for children.

We must now descend the hill again to Charles Street, pausing to note at No. 81 that **Louisa M. Alcott once lived here** (77), and at No. 84 the **home of Thomas Bailey Aldrich** (78) after his marriage, where he wrote the "Story of a Bad Boy," and where Longfellow got the inspiration for his "Hanging of the Crane." Just below Charles Street, at No. 98 Pinckney Street, **lived Celia Thaxter,** the poet, for several winters.

Our route now lies along Charles Street to the right. For some little distance there is little to interest us, but at No. 148 Charles Street, we come to the **home of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Fields** (80), until their deaths in 1881 and 1914 respectively. Mr. Fields

was a publisher and author of distinction, with a genius for friendships, and Mrs. Fields had published interesting volumes of reminiscences and poetry of note. Here also for many years Sarah Orne Jewett passed the winter, and in the long drawing-room on the second floor a host of distinguished visitors, including Dickens, Thackeray, Matthew Arnold, and many others, have been entertained. **Thomas Bailey Aldrich lived** (**81**) at No. 131 from 1871 to 1881, and here he wrote "Marjorie Daw," "Prudence Palfrey," "The Queen of Sheba," and "The Stillwater Tragedy." At No. 164, in a house lately torn down, **lived Oliver Wendell Holmes** (**82**) from 1869 to 1871. Here he wrote "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," "The Guardian Angel," and "Elsie Venner," as well as "Dorothy Q," and his war poems. Just below is the **Nurses' Home of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary** (**83**), and beyond is the **Longfellow Bridge** running over to Cambridge, and separating the parkway of the Charles River Basin on the south from the Charlesbank parkway on the north. The Charlesbank, which connects the Longfellow and Craigie Bridges, contains gymnasiums and children's playgrounds, as well as an esplanade along the river front. On Charles Street, below Cambridge Street, are the **County Jail** (**85**), **Peabody House, The Ginn Model Apartments,** and the **Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,** but these are off our route. Let us turn up Cambridge Street to the right, and follow it for a short distance until we come to North Grove Street, along which we shall proceed to the left as far as Fruit Street, which brings us to the **Massachusetts General Hospital** (**89**), and the **old building of the Harvard Medical School** (**90**), famous as the scene of the Parkman murder in 1849. Following Fruit Street to the right as far as Blossom Street, we turn up the latter street to the left, and come to the entrance of the **Massachusetts General Hospital** (**91**). The main building of the group, which is also the oldest, was designed by Charles Bulfinch, the architect of the State House, and has an historic interest, inasmuch as the first successful operation upon a patient who was under the influence of ether was performed here in the old operating room in October, 1846. The ether was administered by Dr. W. T. G. Morton, who discovered its value as a safe anæsthetic.

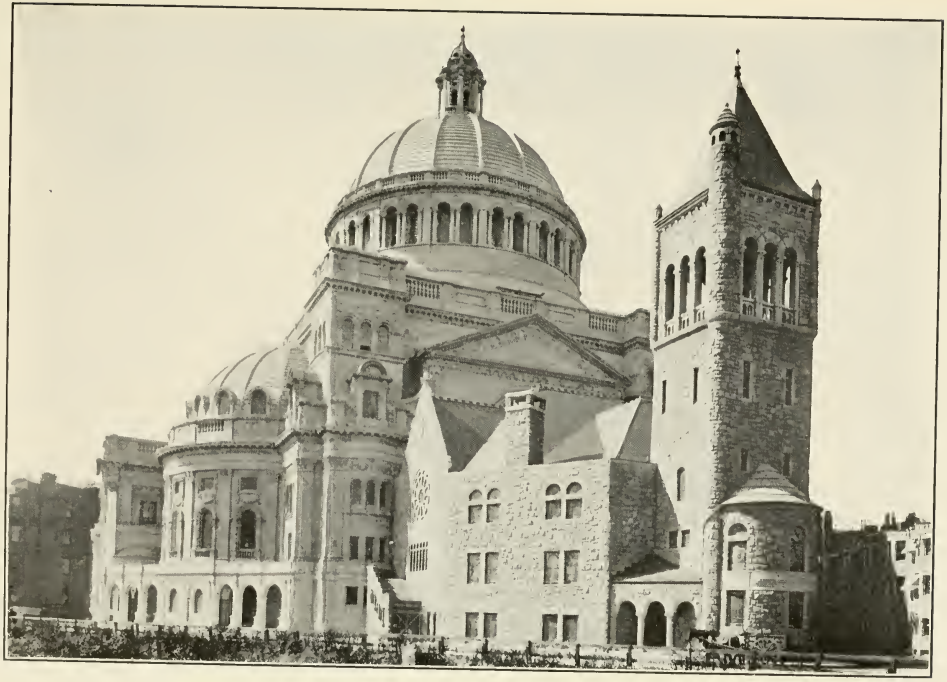
McLean Street opens off Blossom Street to the right, opposite the

hospital grounds, and we shall proceed along it as far as Chambers Street, turn slightly to the right down Chambers Street, and then proceed along Green Street, which opens off to the left, until we come to Lynde Street, on the right. No. 42 Green Street was the **home of Harriet Beecher Stowe** (**92**), from 1826 to 1832. We follow Lynde Street to Cambridge Street, and the **Old West Church** (**93**), now used as the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, but formerly the pulpit for forty years of the Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol, and of James Russell Lowell's father, the Rev. Charles Lowell. The present building dates from 1806, and supersedes an earlier church on the same site built in 1736–37, and used as a barracks in 1775. The steeple was then removed because it had been used for signalling to the Continental Camp in Cambridge.

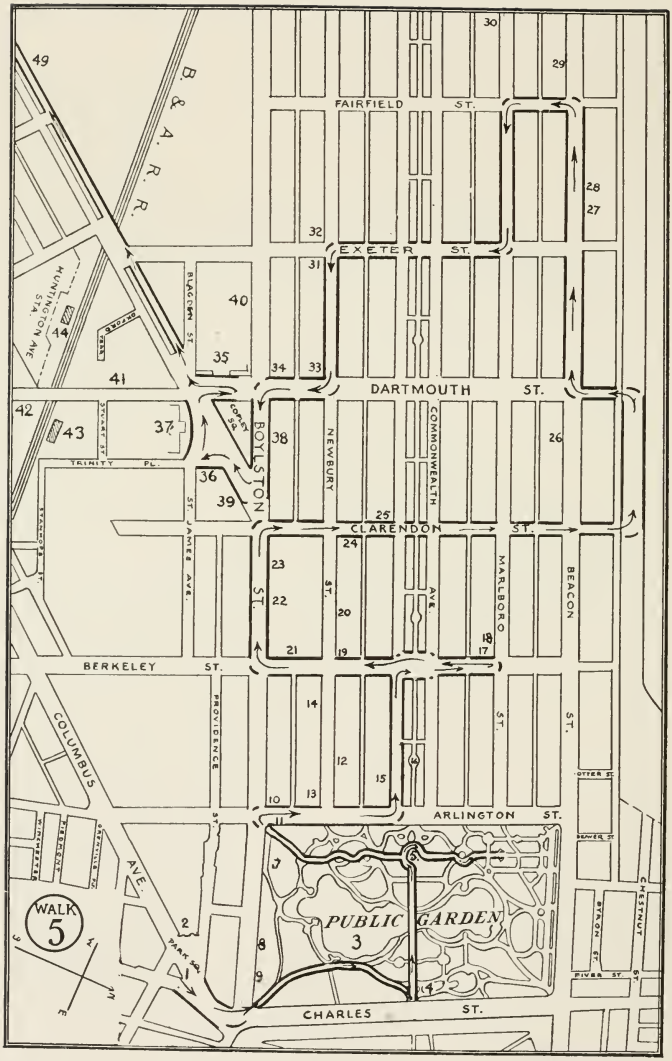
Almost opposite Lynde Street, Hancock Street ascends Beacon Hill from Cambridge Street, and we shall climb it for a few yards that we may see at No. 20 Hancock Street the **house in which Charles Sumner lived** (**94**) from 1830 to 1867.

Returning down the hill and continuing down Cambridge Street to the right, we pass at **No. 34** (**95**) the **home of Harriet Prescott Spofford** in the sixties, and a minute's walk will bring us to Bowdoin Square, once the seat of handsome mansions surrounded by gardens and orchards, but now much fallen from its old estate. In Bowdoin Square, however, still stands the **Revere House** (**96**), at one time the most fashionable hotel in Boston, and a favorite resort of Daniel Webster and the famous politicians of his day. It entertained in its time many distinguished guests, notably in 1861, King Edward VII, when Prince of Wales. From its iron-railed balcony Daniel Webster delivered many a famous speech.

We may continue to the right down Court Street for a few yards, and then turn up Bulfinch Street to the right to Howard Street, thus passing the old **Howard Athenæum** (**97**), once a famous first-class theatre. Howard Street leads us into Scollay Square, where our walk ends. At the head of Sudbury Street is the Palace Theatre, on the wall of which is a tablet marking the site of the building where the **telephone was invented** by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MOTHER CHURCH



B. & A. R. R.
FAIRFIELD ST.
EXETER ST.
DARTMOUTH ST.
CLARENDON ST.
BERKELEY ST.
ARLINGTON ST.
CHARLES ST.
HUNTINGTON AVE STA.
BLAGDEN ST.
COPLEY SQ.
BOYLSTON ST.
NEWBURY ST.
COMMONWEALTH AVE.
MARLBORO ST.
BEACON ST.
TRINITY PL.
ST. JAMES AVE.
PROVIDENCE ST.
COLUMBUS AVE.
PARK SQ.
PUBLIC GARDEN
WALK 5
BYRON ST.
CHESTNUT ST.
RIVER ST.

THE PUBLIC GARDEN

V

A WALK ACROSS THE BACK BAY

Our starting point for the walk across the Back Bay is Park Square, and, after pausing to examine the **Emancipation Group** (**1**), by Thomas Ball, which represents the freeing of the slaves by President Lincoln, and observing the **Park Square Theatre** (**2**), formerly the Cort Theatre, we enter the **Public Garden** (**3**), and proceed along the diagonal path in the direction of the pond. Charles Street, which separates the Public Garden from the Common, marks with tolerable accuracy the old shore line of the city, and the territory over which we shall walk to-day is practically all made land, taking the place of the old "Back Bay" from which it receives its name. The Public Garden was formerly known as the "Round Marsh," and in early days was the seat of a ropewalk. The old "Back Bay" was an enclosed basin bounded by dams, known as the "Mill Dam" on the site of Beacon Street, the "Cross Dam," connecting the Mill Dam with Roxbury, and the causeway now covered by Brookline Avenue. The filling in of the bay was begun in 1857 and completed in 1886 by the Commonwealth, who sold the land at a large profit after improvements had been made. The Public Garden was laid out by the city in 1862, and contains about twenty-three acres. Famed for its floral displays, it is distinctly the most attractive of the parks in the heart of the city. In the centre of the garden is an artificial pond spanned by a footbridge. At the centre gate on Charles Street is a statue of **Edward Everett Hale** (**4**), by Bela L. Pratt, erected in 1912. Crossing the pond by the footbridge, a moment's walk brings us to the **equestrian**

statue of Washington (**5**), by Thomas Ball, erected in 1869. Around this statue centres the chief floral display of the garden. Continuing to the right for a short distance, we come to the **Ether Monument** (**6**), by J. Q. A. Ward. Erected in 1868, it commemorates the discovery of ether as an anæsthetic, and the first successful operation upon a patient under its influence, which, it will be recalled, took place in the Massachusetts General Hospital. (See Walk IV.) We may now retrace our steps along the Arlington Street side of the Public Garden until we come to Boylston Street. The three statues facing Boylston Street, between this corner and the point where we entered the Public Garden, are the **statue of Charles Sumner** (**7**), by Thomas Ball, erected in 1878; Richard E. Brooks's **statue of Colonel Thomas Cass** (**8**) (erected in 1889), who commanded the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War and was killed in action; and Daniel C. French's fine **statue of Wendell Phillips** (**9**), erected in 1914.

Leaving the Public Garden at the corner of Arlington and Boylston Streets, very near to where the electric cars emerge from the Subway, we find ourselves before the **Arlington Street Church** (**10**), occupied by a Unitarian congregation. Suggesting in its exterior some of Sir Christopher Wren's London churches, it was erected in 1860–61, and succeeds the old Federal Street Church, of which William Ellery Channing was the head for so many years. The association of Channing with this congregation is recalled to the visitor by the beautiful **Channing Memorial** (**11**), facing the church on the opposite side of Arlington Street. The bronze figure of Channing is the work of Herbert Adams, while the granite and marble canopy was designed by Vincent C. Griffith. The statue was erected in 1903, and there are inscriptions on the stone face and at the rear.

Returning down Arlington Street to the right, we pass Newbury Street on the left, and may see on the right-hand side of Newbury Street, if we look closely, the **Emmanuel Church** (**12**), a Protestant Episcopal congregation, which is the mother church of the well-known Emmanuel movement. No. 2 Newbury Street is the home of the **St. Botolph Club** (**13**), organized in 1880, and now a favorite resort of literary, artistic, and professional men. During the winter it holds many exhibitions of paintings in its art gallery. No. 28 is the new home of the **American Academy of Arts and Sciences**

(**14**), founded in 1780. The present building was erected in 1912 in memory of Alexander Agassiz. Of this academy, Franklin, Hancock, and John and Samuel Adams were early members. It has a fine library and publishes its transactions. We continue along Arlington Street until we come to Commonwealth Avenue, the finest avenue in the city, with its tree-shaded parkway and its succession of statues. Beginning at the Public Garden, it continues out for many miles through Brighton to the Newton city line. No. 10 Commonwealth Avenue was the **residence of Thomas Gold Appleton** (**15**) from 1864 to 1884. He was Longfellow's brother-in-law, and has the reputation of being perhaps the most brilliant wit that Boston produced in the nineteenth century. In the centre of the parkway is a **statue of Alexander Hamilton** (**16**), by William Rimmer, which was the first statue in the country to be cut out of granite. It was erected in 1865.

Other **statues** on Commonwealth Avenue, between this point and Exeter Street, are those of **General John Glover** of Marblehead, a Revolutionary soldier, by Martin Milmore, erected in 1875, and of **William Lloyd Garrison,** by Olin L. Warner, erected in 1886. Beyond, at the entrance to the Fenway, are **statues of Leif Ericsson,** the Norse discoverer, by Anne Whitney, erected in 1886, and of the late Mayor **Patrick A. Collins,** by Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kitson, erected in 1908.

The first street we come to is Berkeley Street, and here we shall turn down to the right for a moment as far as Marlborough Street to visit the present home of the **First Church of Boston** (**17**), erected in 1868. The original meeting house was built on State Street in 1632. The present edifice succeeds a former church on Chauncy Street, just off Summer Street, built in 1808, when Ralph Waldo Emerson's father was minister of the congregation. On the Marlborough Street lawn of the church stands a **statue of John Winthrop** (**18**), by Richard S. Greenough, which formerly stood in Scollay Square at the head of Cornhill. It is a copy of the marble statue in the Capitol at Washington, and represents the Governor stepping ashore with the Bible and the charter of the Colony in his hands. Let us return along Berkeley Street to Newbury Street. On the corner of Berkeley and Newbury Streets is the **Central Congregational Church** (**19**), a fine Gothic edifice erected in 1867. It has the tallest church spire in the city, being

236 feet high. No. 35 Newbury Street has been the **home of Margaret Deland** (**20**) since 1902.

Between Newbury and Boylston Streets, and facing on Berkeley Street, is the **Natural History Museum** (**21**), open free to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M., and on Sunday afternoons, and on other days from 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. on payment of an admission fee of twenty-five cents. The building is occupied by the Boston Society of Natural History, which dates from 1831, and the present museum was erected in 1864. The collections themselves are interesting and important. On the ground floor are mineralogical and geological exhibition rooms, the library of the society, and a lecture hall. The second floor is devoted to a synoptic collection, an exhibition of stuffed animals, with fossil collections, and skeletons of extinct animals. There are also botanical specimens, and an interesting collection of trees and shrub specimens, and of shells. These are to be found in the galleries. The third and fourth floors are devoted to ornithology for the most part, and include the Lafresnaye collection of birds, nests, and eggs. In the basement, on the Boylston Street side, are study rooms and laboratories, occupied by the Teachers' School of Science, and on the Newbury Street side are the rooms of the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

About half a mile down Berkeley Street, beyond Boylston Street, is the **Franklin Union,** an industrial and trade school supported by a fund of one thousand pounds left by Benjamin Franklin in 1790. After an interval of one hundred and four years, in 1894, the original bequest amounted to $431,000, of which sum $329,300 was applied to the building of the Franklin Union. Directly opposite the **Young Women's Christian Association** can be seen. The first Young Women's Christian Association was established on March 3, 1866, in Mrs. Henry F. Durant's house on Mount Vernon Street. The national organization now has two hundred and forty-five associations with a membership of 273,000.

If we continue along Boylston Street to the right, we shall pass two buildings of the **Massachusetts Institute of Technology,** (**22**) and (**23**) respectively. The nearer building, known as the Rogers Building, also harbors the Lowell Lectures, an important aspect of the work done by the Lowell Institute, founded in 1839

TRINITY CHURCH

by the will of John Lowell, Jr. On this foundation, a long line of lecturers of international fame have lectured annually, and the lectures are open freely to the public, thus becoming one of the most characteristic phases of Boston intellectual life.

The Institute itself was founded by Professor W. B. Rogers, after whom the Rogers Building is named, in 1861, and is perhaps the foremost school of applied science in the country. Beyond the Rogers Building is the Walker Building, while on Trinity Place, just around the corner to the left, are the Henry L. Pierce and the Engineering Buildings. The new buildings of the Institute are now being erected in Cambridge, and when they are completed its present home will be abandoned.

For the present, we shall turn into Clarendon Street to the right and follow it to where it ends on the Charles River Basin. Just below Newbury Street, at No. 233 Clarendon Street, is the **rectory of Trinity Church (24)**, where Phillips Brooks lived for many years until his death. On the corner of Commonwealth Avenue, we come to the **First Baptist Church (25)**, with its notable Florentine tower. It is the lineal descendant of the Baptist Church in the North End, built in 1679 and nailed up by the officers of the court shortly after. The bas-reliefs on the stone tower, which rises one hundred and seventy-six feet, represent baptism, communion, marriage, and death, while the statues represent the judgment angels blowing golden trumpets. These figures were designed by Bartholdi.

A moment's walk brings us to the Charles River Basin and the Embankment along the river front, with its fine esplanade. The land covered by this parkway has been reclaimed from the river in recent years. The Charles River itself has been celebrated so many times by the New England poets that it has grown to be a literary tradition. We may follow this esplanade for a short distance to the left as far as Dartmouth Street, and then turn from Dartmouth Street into Beacon Street, which we shall follow up the river for a short distance, in order that we may pass certain residences with interesting literary associations. No. 241 Beacon Street was the **last home of Julia Ward Howe (26)**, and it was here that she died. It is also associated with the personality of her nephew, F. Marion Crawford, the novelist. Somewhat further up Beacon Street, on the water side, **lived Oliver Wendell Holmes (27)**, at No. 296, from 1871 until his death in 1894. His study, which was

in the rear of the second floor overlooking the river, may be seen from the embankment and has been hospitable to many distinguished visitors. At No. 302 **lived William Dean Howells** (**28**) from 1885 to 1887, and at No. 361, **Richard Henry Dana, 2d, lived** (**29**) from 1874 to 1880. He is best remembered as the author of "Two Years Before the Mast."

Our road now lies along Fairfield Street to Marlborough Street, and it will be well to return along Marlborough Street for a block that we may get an idea of this characteristic note in Boston life. **No. 312 Marlborough Street** (**30**) has interesting literary associations with Henry James and many other famous literary men. At Exeter Street, we shall turn east toward Newbury Street, and note on the one corner of Newbury Street the **South Congregational Church** (**31**), once the pulpit of Edward Everett Hale. On another corner is the **Massachusetts Normal Art School** (**32**).

Returning along Newbury Street, we take Dartmouth Street to the right, passing the **Boston Art Club** (**33**), in whose galleries many interesting exhibitions are held during the season, and soon find ourselves in Copley Square. On the corner of Dartmouth and Boylston Streets is the **New Old South Church** (**34**), a fine Gothic structure, with a tower rising to a height of 248 feet. A tablet on the Boylston Street face of the church bears the inscription, "Old South Church. Preserved and blessed of God for more than two hundred years while worshipping on its original site, corner of Washington and Milk Streets, whence it was removed to this building in 1875, amid constant proofs of his guidance and loving favor. *Qui transtulit sustinet.*" Opposite the church is the central building of the **Boston Public Library** (**35**), while facing the library across the square is **Trinity Church** (**36**). Between the two, on the right-hand side of the square, the Copley-Plaza Hotel marks the **site of the Old Art Museum** (**37**), while on Boylston Street, midway between Dartmouth and Clarendon Streets, is the site of the **Second Church** (**38**), a descendant of the Old North Church in North Square, founded in 1649, and now merged with another congregation. It had many distinguished ministers in its history, notable among whom were Increase and Cotton Mather, John Lathrop, and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

On Huntington Avenue, before Trinity Church, is the **Phillips**

Brooks Memorial (**39**), erected in 1910. The statue, which represents Phillips Brooks in the pulpit, with Christ, the inspiration, standing behind, his hand on the preacher's shoulder, is by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, while the canopy is the design of Charles F. McKim.

Trinity Church (**36**), consecrated in 1877, succeeds the old edifice on Summer and Hawley Streets. The congregation is descended from the third Episcopal church in Boston, established in 1728. The present building is the masterpiece of H. H. Richardson, and in one sense the symbol of the renaissance of American architecture. In style it is French Romanesque, built of reddish-yellow granite with brown freestone trimmings. The tower is 211 feet high. A cloister connects the church with the chapel, and in this cloister, which is open, are stones from the St. Botolph Church in Boston, England, presented by the congregation of that church. The interior decorations of the church are the work of John La Farge. The church is associated in the minds of most people with the life and work of the saintly Phillips Brooks, who was rector of the church from 1869 to 1891. The beautiful Galilee Porch facing Copley Square was added in 1894–97.

The first building on Boylston Street beyond the Public Library is the home of **Boston University** (**40**), and here instruction is given in the faculty of arts and sciences. On Exeter Street, at the corner of Blagden Street, is the Boston Athletic Association.

Let us now enter the **Boston Public Library** (**35**). The library system includes this Central Library, twelve branch libraries in various parts of the city, and sixteen other reading rooms, at all of which books freely circulate. Moreover, regular deposits of books are placed in about two hundred schools and fire engine houses. The Central Library is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. (9 A.M. to 9 P.M. during the summer months), and on Sunday from noon to 10 P.M. (noon to 9 P.M. during the summer months). The branches are open at about the same hours, while the hours at which reading rooms are open vary in individual cases. The library is governed by a board of trustees, appointed by the mayor, a librarian and an assistant librarian, while the work of administration is carried on by a staff of nearly three hundred assistants on week days, and one hundred on Sundays and in the evenings.

The library contains over 900,000 volumes, and about 30,000

volumes are added annually. It is free to all. Only residents of Boston have the privilege of withdrawing books from the building, but any visitor has the freedom of the collection, and may use any of its books in the building. The circulation every year of books for home use averages over a million and a half of volumes, and these figures do not take account of the vast number of books consulted within the library. It serves the whole country by means of its system of inter-library loans, and co-operates with art institutions and schools, offering special facilities to teachers and pupils. It maintains its own printing and binding establishments, publishes quarterly and weekly bulletins of new accessions, prints its own catalogue cards, and issues much other literature of a bibliographical nature. The city annually appropriates about $300,000 towards its maintenance, and it has an income of about $400,000 from invested trust funds. The architects of the present Central Library building, opened in 1895, are McKim, Mead & White, and it was erected at a cost of $2,500,000.

The main entrance to the Central Library is on Copley Square, though there is a special entrance on Boylston Street, which gives access to the Lecture Hall, where an interesting course of lectures on literary, artistic, and civic topics is maintained during the winter. Let us enter by this Copley Square door, after pausing to admire the seated figures representing "Science" and "Art" by Bela L. Pratt, which grace the steps in front of the building.

The seal of the library over the main entrance is the work of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. In the vestibule is a statue of Sir Harry Vane, by Frederick MacMonnies, while the bronze doors beyond are the work of Daniel C. French. The doorways to the entrance hall are copied from the Temple of Erechtheus on the Acropolis at Athens. Passing through one of these doorways, we find ourselves before the main staircase of yellow Siena marble, with steps of ivory-gray French marble. On the ground floor, to the left, are the catalogue, shelf, receiving, and ordering departments, not open to the public, with the branch department and stacks beyond. To the right are two small exhibition rooms, the newspaper room, where over three hundred newspapers are received regularly, and the two periodical rooms, where the visitor may consult over fifteen hundred periodicals which are regularly received. Here, too, are files of bound periodicals also accessible to the visitor. Beyond is the

NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH 97

entrance to the courtyard, bordered by a pleasant cloister and a fountain plashing in the centre of the lawn. Across the courtyard are the patent room, the newspaper files, and the statistical department, reached by a special staircase. The courtyard contains interesting sculptural memorials.

Returning to the entrance of the library, we shall now ascend the main staircase, pausing to admire the lions by Louis Saint-Gaudens, commemorating the soldiers of two Massachusetts Regiments who fell in the Civil War. A balcony opens off the landing into the courtyard.

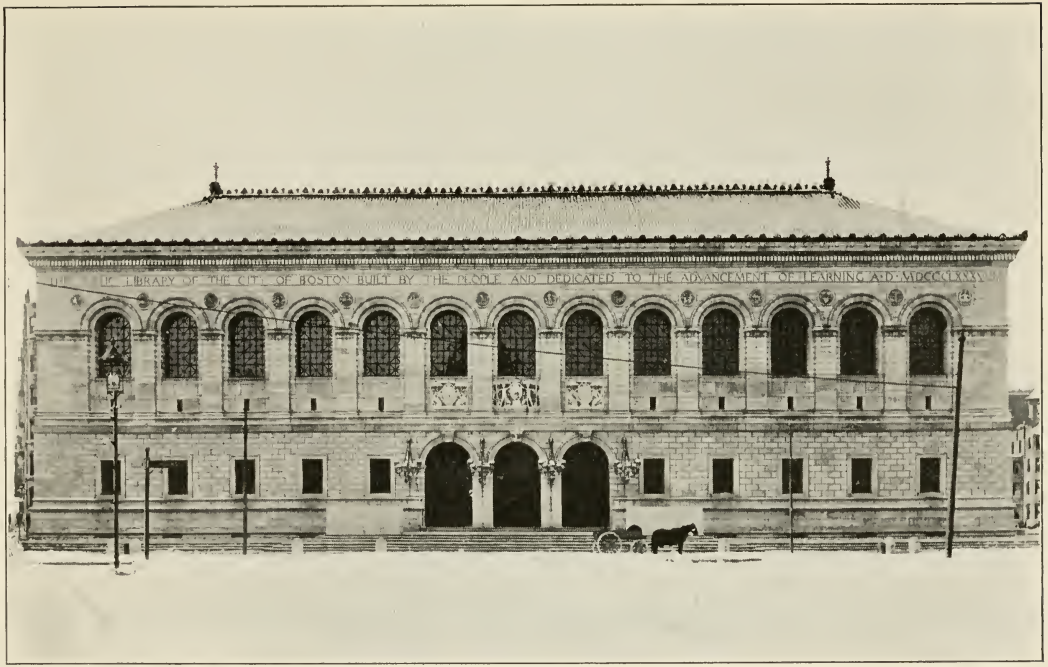
As we ascend the staircase, we observe the beautiful mural decorations by Puvis de Chavannes. The wall of the upper corridor has a painting by de Chavannes, representing "The Muses Greeting the Genius of Enlightenment," while the eight panels around the staircase respectively represent Philosophy, Astronomy, and History; Chemistry and Physics; and Pastoral, Dramatic, and Epic Poetry.

Directly opposite the main staircase an arched passage leads into Bates Hall, the chief reading room of the library, named after Joshua Bates, a merchant who endowed the library in 1852. The hall is two hundred and eighteen feet long, forty-two and a half feet wide, and fifty feet high. On open shelves around the hall is a reference collection of about nine thousand volumes, while at the foot of the hall is the main card catalogue of the library. The hall accommodates about three hundred readers, and a visitor seated at one of its tables, whether a resident of Boston or not, may have any volume in the stacks brought to him at his request. There are numerous interesting busts in the hall.

Returning to the main outer corridor and turning to the right as we face the courtyard, we enter the Children's Room, with a collection of about nine thousand volumes of juvenile literature on open shelves freely accessible to the children. Along one wall may be seen the valuable Chamberlain collection of autographs. Opening off the Children's Room is the Children's Reference Room, where children come to study, and where there is a small collection of reference books that may help them. The ceiling of the Children's Reference Room is adorned with a painting by John Elliott, which represents the "Triumph of Time," a male figure representing time, twelve female figures the hours, and twenty horses the centuries

of the Christian era. Above the children's reference collection is the private library of President John Adams. It is interesting as a revelation of what a cultivated gentleman of the eighteenth century chose for his shelves.

Returning through the staircase corridor, we cross it to the opposite end, and enter the Delivery Room, with its famous paintings by Edwin A. Abbey, representing the legend of the Holy Grail. Mr. Abbey has accepted the British Galahad legend, and the first painting represents an angel revealing the Grail to the infant Galahad. The second picture shows the youth after his all-night vigil before setting out upon his adventures. In the third panel Galahad is being led by Joseph of Arimathea before Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table to the Siege Perilous, before which in golden letters is the inscription, "This is the seat of Galahad." In the fourth panel the knights, under the leadership of Galahad, are pausing for the episcopal benediction before setting out upon the quest for the Grail. The fifth picture reveals the Grail Castle and Amfortas, the keeper of the Grail, lying sick in deathless age, while the Procession of the Grail passes before the youth Galahad's unquestioning eyes. Had Galahad asked the question, the veil would have been lifted, and the secret won. As it is, he must continue on his quest. In the sixth picture, we see Sir Galahad mocked and cursed by the Loathly Lady, and two companions who are under the spell. The seventh panel reveals the knight striving single-handed against the seven Knights of the Deadly Sins, who keep the Virtues in prison. We next see Galahad receiving the keys of the prison, after his victory, from a monk, who blesses him. In the next picture he is received by the Virtues, a procession of beautiful maidens. The following panel reveals Galahad taking leave of Blanchefleur, whom he has wedded, to continue on the quest. The next picture shows Galahad with Amfortas, the dying king from whom the Knight has removed the spell. Amfortas dies in Galahad's arms, and the Angel of the Grail floats above them leading Galahad away. In the following panel, Galahad sets out unarmed from a peaceful land, and the people bless him as he goes. In the next picture, he is kneeling in a boat which the angel bearing the Grail is piloting to Sarras. We see the city of Sarras in a little panel. Galahad is now king of Sarras and consecrates a holy place upon a hill and builds a golden tree. Then Joseph of Arimathea appears with the



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Grail, surrounded by a company of angels. The crown, sceptre, and robe fall from Galahad, and he gazes at the Grail in adoration with the sinless purity of a child.

The Delivery Room is the chief distributing place of books for home use, and it is here that such books are returned. It includes a card catalogue of English prose fiction, which supplements the Bates Hall catalogue, and opening off it to the right is the Registration Department, as well as the offices of the Librarian and Trustees.

Let us return across the main staircase corridor to the entrance of the Children's Room, and ascend the staircase to the third floor, which opens off from the corridor at this end. The decorations of this Venetian lobby are the work of Joseph Lindon Smith. Midway on the long staircase, a little balcony opens off to the left, giving a fine view of Bates Hall from above. At the head of the staircase we find ourselves in Sargent Hall, so called from the fine mural paintings by John S. Sargent which adorn the gallery. Only a portion of the decorations are now in place, but the completed design is intended to reveal the triumph of religion. The panels on the east wall represent the struggle in the Jewish nation between polytheism and monotheism. The lunette, representing this struggle, is in some measure interpreted by the chorus of Hebrew prophets representing the belief in monotheism. Parts of the decoration are modelled in relief, thus setting a new precedent in mural decoration. The panel at the west end of the hall represents the dogma of the Redemption.

Midway between the two ends of the hall, a flight of steps leads into the Allen A. Brown Library of Music, a fine reference collection of scores and musical literature. The door under the frieze of the Prophets leads into the Barton-Ticknor Room, with its unrivalled collection of Shakespeareana, including the first four folios, and most of the quartos; George Ticknor's private Spanish library, said to be the most comprehensive collection of Spanish literature in the world; the Artz collection of English and American poetry, maintained in memory of Longfellow; the Prince library of New England history, which was kept before the Revolution in the Old South Meeting House (See Walk II); the library of the Boston Browning Society; a special Whitman collection; the Thayer collection of extra-illustrated books; the 20th Regiment collection of books on the Civil War; the

Galatea collection of books about women; the Bowditch mathematical and astronomical collection; the Allen A. Brown dramatic collection; and various other special collections of books which do not circulate outside the building. This is the treasure room of the library, and here may be seen a valuable collection of Bibles and illuminated manuscripts, beside many rare and priceless volumes. The gallery opening off the Barton-Ticknor Room to the left is reserved for the use of authors, editors, and students, who are assigned special seats, and may reserve for indefinite periods such books as they may need for continuous reference. In the Barton-Ticknor Room may be seen various objects of historic and literary interest, notably George Ticknor's desk.

We return to Sargent Hall, and cross it to the opposite end. The room at the foot of the gallery which we now enter is the exhibition room of the Fine Arts Department. Here exhibitions of photographs from the library collections are held, and these for the most part illustrate the lectures held from week to week in the library lecture hall. In the cases in the centre of the room are exhibited various treasures of the library, such as books, autographs, and manuscripts, while some of the best pieces of statuary in the building are permanently shown in this room.

The gallery opening off to the right leads to the main reading room of the Fine Arts Department, with a reference collection of books on the fine arts and industrial arts, and a large collection of photographs in dust proof cases. Beyond this reading room is the West Gallery, reserved for research use by students of fine and industrial arts. The library co-operates with the various art schools of the city, and here conferences are arranged with instructors of the Lowell Institute, while frequently lectures are given in this gallery to limited audiences. It is also utilized for University Extension conferences.

An elevator in Sargent Hall, close to the door of the Fine Arts Exhibition Room, will carry us down to the street, and our way then lies up Huntington Avenue to the right. We may note that on Dartmouth Street, just beyond Huntington Avenue, are the **Copley Theatre** (**41**), the **Back Bay Station** (**42**) of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and the **Trinity Place and Huntington Avenue Stations** (**43 and 44**), respectively the outward and inward stations of the Boston & Albany division of

SYMPHONY HALL

the New York Central Lines. Further down Dartmouth Street is the H-shaped building, which is the home of the **Boston Latin School and the Boys' English High School (45 and 46).**

On Boylston Street, several blocks beyond the Public Library, and at the corner of the Fenway, is the building of the **Massachusetts Historical Society,** founded in 1791, and thus the oldest historical society in the United States. It contains a valuable library of about forty-five thousand volumes and seventy-five thousand pamphlets, and over the entrance to the library are the crossed swords which are mentioned at the opening of Thackeray's novel, "The Virginians," and which were worn at Bunker Hill by the grandfathers of the historian Prescott and of his wife respectively. A small museum of curiosities is open to the public free of charge on Wednesday afternoons from two to five, and here may be seen, among other relics, the cannon ball which struck the old Brattle Square Church during the siege, and the wooden Indian which formerly surmounted the Province House. In the upper hall is a model of the meeting house. The society has published nearly two hundred volumes of great historic importance. Near by on the Fenway is the building of the **Boston Medical Library,** founded in 1874, which includes, among other treasures, the medical library of Oliver Wendell Holmes (of whom there are various mementoes in Holmes Hall), and the Storer Collection of Medical Medals. The library is fourth in size among the medical libraries of the country, and here is deposited, accessible to the public, the medical collection of the Boston Public Library. Near by is the **monument to John Boyle O'Reilly,** the Irish poet, editor, and exile.

A short walk up Huntington Avenue from the Boston Public Library, past the train yards of the Boston & Albany Railroad, will bring us to **Mechanics Building (49),** where the Mechanics Fair and similar industrial exhibitions and events requiring large floor space are invariably held. The Mechanics Association, whose first president was Paul Revere, conducts a trade school in the basement. Looking down West Newton Street to the right, we may see the high brick buildings of the **Mechanic Arts High School for Boys (50).**

Beyond, on the right, we come to a little park, which we may cross, and if it be Wednesday or Friday, thus enter the **First Church of Christ, Scientist (51),** which is the Mother Church of Christian

Science. The original church is the little building on the corner of Norway Street, but the recently built temple almost completely overshadows it, with its magnificent dome, rising to a height of two hundred and twenty feet. The main auditorium seats five thousand, and has a remarkable organ.

Continuing up Huntington Avenue, we pass **Horticultural Hall** (**52**), the home of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, where exhibitions of flowers and fruit are held in season, and lectures on horticultural topics are given during the winter. Just beyond is **Symphony Hall** (**53**), the present home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the chief concert hall of the city. Two identical series of twenty-four symphony concerts are given during the season, on Friday afternoons at two-thirty and Saturday evenings at eight, and many other concerts are given in the hall.

A little beyond, on the opposite side of the avenue, is the **New England Conservatory of Music,** the chief school of its kind in the United States, established in 1867. In this building is Jordan Hall, where many concerts are given. Adjoining the Conservatory is the large building of the **Young Men's Christian Association.**

Somewhat further out on the right is the **Boston Opera House,** opposite the former **baseball grounds of the American League,** which is the proposed site of the Billy Sunday Tabernacle, and on the opposite side of the street a short distance beyond is the **Tufts College Medical and Dental School.**

We now begin to skirt the Fenway on our right, one of the most beautiful parts of the Boston City Parks System, passing near the **Forsyth Dental Infirmary,** and soon come to the **Museum of Fine Arts,** which was located formerly on Copley Square. The Museum was incorporated in 1870, and its collections were first opened to the public in 1876. In importance, it ranks with the chief art museums of the world. It is managed by a board of thirty trustees, of whom three are appointed by Harvard University, three by the Boston Athenæum, and three by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There are five ex-officio members, one of whom is the mayor, and two others of whom also represent the City of Boston. It maintains a school of art which gives instruction in drawing, painting, design, and modelling, and includes the

HOME OF THE BOSTON ART CLUB

William Morris Hunt Memorial Library, a collection of about 10,000 books and pamphlets, and 17,000 photographs. This collection is freely open to visitors.

The Museum is open daily from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. in winter, and 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. in summer, except on Sundays, when the hours are from 1 to 6 P.M. Admission is free on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. On other days an admission fee of twenty-five cents is charged. The Museum is closed on Christmas Day, Thanksgiving Day, and the Fourth of July.

The main collections of the Museum are on the second floor, but the ground floor contains many important exhibition rooms. The building is laid out on the general principle of a series of courts surrounded by smaller rooms. The rotunda in the centre is flanked by two large courts of casts, and at the front of each side of the main structure, wings project, each having a similar court, which is smaller, however, while around these courts are small exhibition rooms. The two main courts extend from top to bottom of the building, and have no galleries. Beyond the rotunda the buildings extend in a T-shape, and it is in these more recently built galleries that the main collections of paintings and prints are to be found.

Upon entering the Museum from Huntington Avenue, we find ourselves before the main staircase, and after pausing to admire the architectural treatment of the rotunda, we may turn to the right, and enter the main court of classical casts, while in the right wing is the smaller classical court, with exhibition rooms of Greek vases and terra cottas.

On the left-hand side of the staircase is the court of Renaissance casts, and the Morse collection of Japanese pottery. The latter is one of the most valuable possessions of the Museum.

In the left wing is the Japanese court with its miniature Japanese garden, bordered by exhibition rooms of Ukiyoe prints and early paintings and Japanese nineteenth century prints. Returning to the main entrance and taking either passage to left or right of the main stairway, past the crypt and the lecture hall, we come to the Evans wing, with the gallery of water colors on the left and the exhibition galleries of the print department on the right. The print collection of the Museum, which affords rare opportunities for study, includes at present about eighty thousand examples, all of which are accessible to the public on application to the curator

of prints, though, of course, but a small number of them may be exhibited at one time.

Returning to the main entrance and ascending the staircase, the architectural beauty of the building cannot but impress the visitor. Passing through the noble gallery of tapestries we come to the Robert Dawson Evans galleries for paintings, with twelve exhibition rooms. As the collections are continually rearranged, and as each picture is plainly labelled on its frame, no detailed catalogue by galleries is possible, but a few of the Museum's chief treasures may be mentioned. Among the old masters the Museum possesses Rembrandt's *Portraits of Nicolas Tulp and his Wife,* his *Danae,* and his *Portrait of his Father;* a *Portrait of a Woman* attributed to Franz Hals; Van Dyck's *Portrait of Maria Anna de Schodt;* a *Family of Charles I,* belonging to the school of Van Dyck; Metsu's *The Usurer;* Teniers's *Butcher's Shop;* Rubens's *Master and his Wife,* and a *Study for an Altarpiece;* Velasquez's *Portrait of Philip IV,* and *Don Baltazar and his Dwarf;* El Greco's *Portrait of Fray F. H. Palavicino;* Van der Weyden's *St. Luke Drawing the Portrait of the Madonna;* and Paul Veronese's *Justice.*

The French rooms include examples of Gerome, Degas, Corot, Dupre, Diaz, and others. Millet and the impressionists are well represented by many choice canvases. Corot may be studied here in various phases. The most important Millet picture in the Museum is his *Harvesters Resting.* Delacroix is represented by the *Lion Hunt* and the *Entombment,* while these rooms contain good examples of Meissonier and Fromentin. Among the most familiar of the paintings in these galleries are Regnault's *Horse of Achilles* and L'Hermitte's *L'Ami des Humbles.*

The American galleries contain an unrivalled collection of Copleys and Stuarts, pre-eminent among which are of course Stuart's famous *Portraits of George and Martha Washington.* The most beautiful of the Copleys is his own *Family Group.* Washington Allston's *Uriel* is the best example of the painter's work in this country. One may also call special attention to Sully's *Torn Hat;* Leslie's *Portrait of Sir Walter Scott;* many examples of William Morris Hunt; Vedder's *Sphinx;* La Farge's *Halt of the Wise Men;* Winslow Homer's *The Fog Warning;* several important pictures by Whistler; Brush's *Mother and Child;* Thayer's *Caritas;* Alexander's *Pot of Basil;* and fine examples of Tarbell, Paxton, Benson, and Mrs. Whitman.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Among the important English paintings are a few examples of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence; Turner's *Slave Ship*, which Ruskin, to whom it belonged, considered the finest painting Turner ever executed; and Burne-Jones's *Chant d'Amour*.

Returning through the hall of tapestries to the rotunda and turning to the right through the galleries opening immediately out of the rotunda, we come to the wonderful Oriental collections of the Museum, which form perhaps the foremost collection of Eastern art in the world. Here may be seen examples of Japanese ivory and wood carving, metal work (including a choice collection of sword guards), lacquer work, and costumes, while the wood carvings are of great beauty and distinction. The Buddhist room is the reproduction in miniature of a small temple, carefully planned to give the intimate atmosphere in which the works of art there exhibited may be seen to the best advantage. In fact, the disposal of the whole Japanese collection is subtly designed to convey as directly as possible the message of Japanese art to the Western world. Among the Chinese sculptures the visitor should particularly note the torso of Kwannon. Little more can be said here of the Oriental collections of the Museum. They are a subject for many volumes, and will repay close study more than any other department of the Museum.

Parallel to the Japanese collections and surrounding the gallery of the Renaissance court are the exhibition rooms of the department of Western art, with collections of textiles, glass, pottery, and porcelain, all subtly arranged so as to bring out the best effect by grouping and contrast.

One of the strongest departments of the Museum is the Egyptian department, the nucleus of which was the Way collection gathered about eighty years ago. The exhibition rooms occupy the whole wing above the court of classical casts, and the collection contains forty-seven canopic jars, seven mummies of the New Empire in fine condition, many objects of bronze, stone, glass, iron, and pottery, obtained through the Egyptian Exploration Fund, the incomplete statue of King Mykerinos carved out of alabaster, two mastabas or tomb-chambers of solid limestone blocks, an important collection of Egyptian sculpture, specimens of Egyptian architecture, amulets, a fine collection of scarabs, pottery, metal work, and, in fact, illustrations of almost every surviving aspect of Egyptian handicraft.

The collections of the classical department include one of the most important collections of Greek vases in the world, a distinguished collection of terra cottas, a strong representation of Greek bronze statuettes, and a small but important collection of ancient goldsmiths' work. In the small collection of marbles the two most noteworthy specimens are the Young Hermes and the head of Aphrodite, while the terra cotta head of a Roman is alone of its kind, being reproduced from a life mask. One of the most interesting collections is that of Tanagra statuettes. It would be vain to itemize the treasures in sculpture of this department. They are too numerous, and such a list would tend to become a catalogue of the collection.

Of the other collections of the Museum also it seems best to say nothing here. The Museum collections open up so many paths of suggestion for exploration and study that little more can be done here than point out a few paths to the visitor. The Museum publishes a handbook to the collections, and many special catalogues of individual departments.

Upon leaving the Museum we continue up Huntington Avenue, passing on the left the **Wentworth Institute,** founded by Arioch Wentworth for industrial study, and soon pass upon our right the **Isabella Stuart Gardner Museum,** better known as Fenway Court, and containing a priceless private art collection open to the public upon payment of a large fee upon a very few days each year. Near this Venetian palace is **Simmons College,** a college for women, and somewhat north of it in the Fenway is the **Church of the Disciples,** the home of a Unitarian congregation. The present church succeeds a meeting house in the South End, which was for many years the pulpit of James Freeman Clarke. Still continuing down Huntington Avenue, we pass the **Normal and Girls' Latin School Group,** erected in 1907, and a moment or two's walk brings us to the **Harvard Medical School,** occupying a fine group of buildings arranged around a square court, and forming one of the most distinctive architectural features of the city. At No. 300 Longwood Avenue is the new building of the **Children's Hospital,** and on Huntington Avenue, just beyond the Harvard Medical School, is the **Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.** After visiting the Medical School, we may take a car on Huntington Avenue which will bring us back to the centre of the city.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

THE OLD STATE HOUSE, FROM STATE STREET

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

VI

OTHER BOSTON POINTS OF INTEREST

The South End. The Roman Catholic **Cathedral of the Holy Cross** is on Washington Street at the corner of Malden Street, and is the largest Catholic Church in New England. Before the cathedral is a bronze statue of Columbus, by Alois Buyens, erected in 1892. The arch of the front vestibule of the cathedral is built from bricks taken from the ruins of the Ursuline Convent in Somerville, destroyed by a mob on the night of August 11, 1834.

Not far away, on Harrison Avenue and James Street, just off East Newton Street, is the former home of **Boston College,** a Jesuit institution. The building is now occupied by **Boston College High School.** The present home of Boston College is in Newton, overlooking the Reservoir.

Also on Harrison Avenue, beyond Boston College High School, is the **Boston City Hospital,** with twenty-six buildings, and the **Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital.**

No. 28 Rutland Square was the **home of Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton** for many years until her death.

The **gallows on which the Quakers were hanged** in 1660 stood on a site about four hundred feet south of Dover Street on the east side of Washington Street.

Roxbury. At the corner of Washington and Eustis Streets is the **old burying ground,** wherein are buried John Eliot, apostle to the Indians, and several of the Dudleys, notably Governors Thomas and Joseph Dudley.

On Warren Street, near the Dudley Street Station of the Elevated Railway, is the site of the **birthplace of General Joseph Warren,** and near by is a statue of General Warren, by Paul W. Bartlett, erected in 1904. On Kearsarge Avenue was the **home of Rear Admiral Winslow** of "Kearsarge" fame, while close to it is the **Roxbury Latin School,** established in 1645, ten years after the Boston Latin School. Warren taught here at the age of nineteen. At 2 Dunreath Place, near Warren Street, **Louisa M. Alcott died.**

In Eliot Square is the church on the site of the **first meeting house in Roxbury,** where John Eliot preached for over forty years. Highland Street climbs the hill from the square, and No. 39 was the **last home of Edward Everett Hale.** No. 125 Highland Street was the **home in later life of William Lloyd Garrison.** A short walk brings us to **Roxbury Upper Fort,** marked by a high water pipe on the summit of Highland Park. Here General Knox built a fort, the lines of which are still indicated, during the Siege of Boston. The Lower Fort, also built by General Knox, was somewhat down the hill on Highland Street.

South Boston. The chief points of interest in South Boston may be briefly indicated. First among them is **Dorchester Heights,** with its monument "perpetuating the erection of American fortifications that forced the British to evacuate Boston, March 17, 1776." A tablet on West Third Street, by the Lawrence School, tells us that it marks the **site of Nook Hill.** "During the siege of Boston by the American forces under General Washington an attempt was made, on the evening of March 9, to plant a battery near this spot. The Americans were driven away by the fire from the British guns, and five were killed. The work was resumed March 16, completing the line of the American fortifications and causing the British troops to evacuate the town of Boston, March 17, 1776." On Broadway, between G and H Streets, stood until recently the first home of the **Perkins Institution for the Blind,** founded in 1829 by Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, and internationally famous. Its beautiful new location is in Watertown, on the banks of the Charles River. At the extreme end of the South Boston peninsula is **Marine Park,** with the interesting Head House, a statue of Admiral Farragut, by H. H. Kitson, erected in 1893, a fine pier, an aquarium of exceptional interest, and a long bridge leading over to **Castle Island,**

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY CROSS

with Fort Independence. At the foot of L Street, on Dorchester Bay, are the **L Street Bath Houses,** open free to the public throughout the year, and here during the winter many enthusiasts brave the icy waters of the bay.

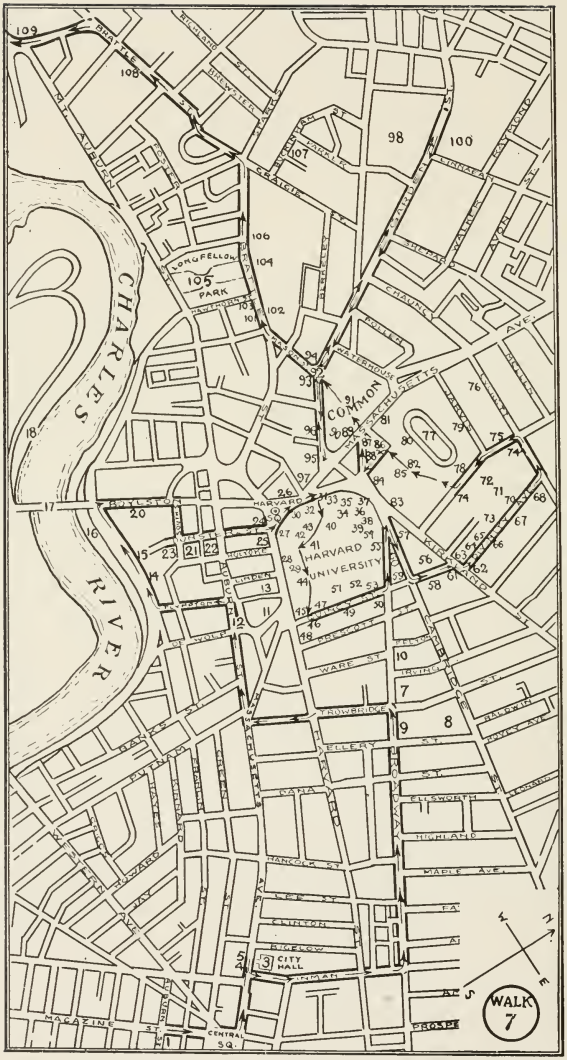
West Roxbury. On Center Street, close to Bellevue Station and near the electric cars, is the **church of Theodore Parker,** where he preached for nine years. It is now abandoned and in a state of disrepair. On the corner of Cottage Avenue still stands the **residence of Theodore Parker.** Following Baker Street from Spring Street railroad station or from the trolley tracks, about twenty minutes' walk will bring us to **Brook Farm,** organized in 1841, and founded by George Ripley as the outcome of the Boston Transcendental Club. The community lasted for six years with declining fortunes. Among its prominent members were Nathaniel Hawthorne, who has described it in "The Blithedale Romance," Charles A. Dana, and John S. Dwight. Frequent visitors were Theodore Parker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Margaret Fuller ("Zenobia"), A. Bronson Alcott, Orestes A. Brownson, Father Isaac Hecker, Christopher P. Cranch, Elizabeth P. Peabody, W. H. Channing, and George William Curtis. The produce of the farm, which contained 170 acres, was held in common; all pupils were supposed to perform a specified amount of manual labor; and the members of the community, who at times numbered as many as eighty, divided the outdoor and indoor labor fairly among themselves. Financially the venture was unfortunate, and after 1845, when Fourierism was introduced, it steadily declined. Since the failure of the community, it has served as a poor farm, and later as Camp Andrew during the Civil War, and at present is the seat of the Martin Luther Orphan Home.

The Orphan Home now occupies the site and stands on the foundations of the old "Hive" which served as the Common House. Somewhat inside the estate is the only original building which remains, and it is known as the Margaret Fuller Cottage. At the summit may be seen the remains of the cellar of the "Eyry," where the boarding school was kept. Nearer the entrance, on a sand bank, is the site of the "Phalanstery," intended as the common building. It was the largest of the buildings, and its destruction by fire just as it was ready for occupancy put the seal of failure on the com-

munity. In the heart of the woods, but easily reached, is the pulpit rock whence John Eliot preached to the Indians, and where the members of the Brook Farm community gathered for religious services on Sundays in the summer.

Returning to Spring Street Station, a train or trolley car will bring us to Forest Hills. In **Forest Hills Cemetery** lie buried General Joseph Warren, William Lloyd Garrison, Rear Admiral Winslow, Martin Milmore, and others. Over Milmore's grave is a fine monument by Daniel C. French representing the Angel of Death staying the hand of the sculptor.

LOOKING ACROSS HARBOR TO EAST BOSTON


CHARLES
RIVER
COMMON
HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
PARK
CITY HALL
CENTRAL SQ.
WALK 7

WEST BOSTON BRIDGE

VII

A WALK ABOUT CAMBRIDGE AND HARVARD UNIVERSITY

We take a train for Cambridge in the Park Street Under Station of the Cambridge Tunnel, and alight at Central Square. On Magazine Street, which leads off to the left, **Washington Allston lived** (**1**) for a time in a house on the corner of Auburn Street. Off Main Street, toward Boston, is Cherry Street, upon which **Margaret Fuller was born.** But let us turn our steps in the opposite direction along Massachusetts Avenue. A minute's walk brings us to the Cambridge City Hall. The **Cambridge City Hall** (**3**), which is one of F. H. Rindge's gifts to the city, stands in a little park facing Massachusetts Avenue, and is constructed of red granite with brownstone trimmings. Nearly opposite, on Massachusetts Avenue, are the buildings of **Prospect Union** (**4**) and the **Young Men's Christian Association** (**5**). Walking down Inman Street on the right of the City Hall, we soon come to the **site of General Israel Putnam's headquarters** during the Siege of Boston, marked by a tablet. The way now lies down Broadway to the left, passing the **Cambridge Public Library** (**7**), built in French Romanesque style in 1888–89, and one of the Rindge gifts to the city. It contains about 40,000 volumes, and is open to the public. The interior is architecturally interesting. The library collection itself is an outgrowth of the old Cambridge Athenæum, established in 1849, and transferred to the city in 1858, after which it was for a time known as the Dana Library. Across Trowbridge Street are the **Latin School** (**8**) and the **English High School** (**9**), while across

Irving Street is the **Manual Training School** (**10**) for boys, built and endowed by Mr. Rindge. Turning off Broadway at Trowbridge Street, we follow that street back to Massachusetts Avenue and Putnam Square, whence a short walk down Mount Auburn Street to the right brings us to Bow Street, with interesting historic associations. Here is the old **Phips mansion** (**11**), occupied before the Revolution by Colonel David Phips, and it is on this street that Whalley and Goffe, the regicides, were in hiding in 1660, before they fled to New Haven.

On the little "island" in the centre of the square stands the **office building of the Harvard Lampoon** (**12**), whose main chamber is an amusing reduction to Lilliputian scale of a vast Gothic hall.

On Plympton Street, not far from Massachusetts Avenue, is "**The Bishop's Palace**" (**13**), so called from the Episcopal ambitions of the Reverend East Apthorp, the rector of Christ Church, who built it in 1760. It served as the residence of General Burgoyne and his staff officers for some time after their release on parole following his surrender at Saratoga in 1777. The spot is marked by a tablet.

Plympton Street leads off Mount Auburn Street to the left toward the parkway along the river, and following this parkway to the right we shall pass two of the Harvard freshman dormitories, **Gore Hall** (**14**), perpetuating the name of the old college library, and **Standish Hall** (**15**). To the left of the parkway is the **Weld Boat Club** (**16**), and just beyond is the **Nicholas Longworth Anderson Memorial Bridge** (**17**), connecting Cambridge with Boston, and leading over past the **University Boat Club** (**18**) and other athletic buildings to the **Harvard Stadium**, a large bowl whose benches seat an audience of 30,000, and with the additional temporary stands about 47,000, people. Here the great football games are held, and large out-of-door pageants and many plays are given.

Returning toward Harvard Square by way of Boylston Street, past the **Smith Halls** (**20**) (freshman dormitories named in memory of Persis, George, and James Smith, and happily suggestive of Hampton Court in their cloistered architecture), South Street, on the right, brings us to Dunster Street, with several interesting historical associations. On the right as we turn up Dunster Street is the **house of John Hicks** (**21**), built in 1762 and marked by a tablet.

BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL

Hicks was killed by British soldiers on April 19, 1775, and the house was used by General Putnam for an army office. On the lower corner of Mount Auburn Street on the left is the **site of the first meeting house** (**22**) in Cambridge, erected in 1632. The spot is marked by a tablet. At the corner of Dunster and South Streets stood the **house of Thomas Dudley** (**23**), the founder of Cambridge. Here he lived in 1630. Ascending Dunster Street, we soon come to Harvard Square, and on the further corner of Dunster Street and Massachusetts Avenue a tablet marks the **site of Stephen Daye's house** (**24**). Here Daye printed John Eliot's Indian Bible and the Bay Psalm Book, and it will be recalled that he set up here the first printing press in America (1638–48). On our walk along Mount Auburn Street and our explorations of various side streets, we have noticed several sumptuous dormitories. They are occupied by wealthy Harvard students, are owned by private interests, and have given to the district its popular name of "The Gold Coast."

On Massachusetts Avenue is also **Holyoke Hall** (**25**), a long, low brick building with stores on the ground floor, used as one of the University dormitories. Commanding the square stands the simple brick building of the **Harvard Co-operative Society** (**26**), unique in so far as it is a department store of large and ready resources managed and operated entirely by students in the university on a co-operative basis. The yellow mansion on the opposite side of the square in the Harvard Yard is the **Wadsworth House** (**27**), dating from 1727, and built for President Benjamin Wadsworth by the Colonial Government and the college. It served as the residence of successive presidents for over a hundred years, and was the first headquarters of General Washington. Many distinguished men have stopped here, and it was the resting place of the Royal Governors on Commencement days in Colonial times. On the wall of Boylston Hall, facing Massachusetts Avenue, is a tablet marking the **ministers' homestead** (**28**), where Thomas Hooker, Thomas Shepherd, and Jonathan Mitchell lived from 1663 to 1668, and in later days President Leverett. **Boylston Hall** (**29**), erected in 1857, is occupied by the chemical department of the University.

For the moment, however, our route lies along Massachusetts Avenue to the left, skirting the Harvard Yard until we come to the main entrance between Harvard and Massachusetts Halls. On our way we pass **Dane Hall** (**30**), formerly the law school, but now

occupied by lecture rooms and the office of the University Bursar. The **Main or West Gate (31)**, sometimes known as the Johnston Gate, was erected in 1890 from the designs of Charles F. McKim. On the north wall is the inscription: "By the General Court of Massachusetts Bay 28 October 1636, Agreed to give 400£ towards a schole or colledge whearof 200£ to be paid next yeare & 200£ when the worke is finished & the next Court to appoint wheare & w^{t} bvilding 15 November 1637. The Colledge is ordered to bee at Newe Towne 2 May 1638 It is ordered that Newe Towne Shall henceforward be called Cambridge 15 March 1638–9 It is ordered that the colledge Agreed vpon formerly to bee built at Cambridge shallbee called Harvard Colledge." On the south wall is the following extract from "New England's First Fruits," the first account of the founding of the College: "After God had carried us safe to New England and wee had builded our houses provided necessaries for our livelihood reared convenient places for God's worship and settled the civill government one of the next things we longed for and looked after was to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust." Before entering the College Yard, we may as well take a glance at the early history of the University. Founded as a college in 1636, it was the only college in the country until the College of William and Mary was chartered in Virginia in 1693. The first college building was set up in 1638–42 very nearly on the site of the present Grays Hall, and was a two-story wooden house which lasted until 1677. The second building, known as the Indian College, was built very nearly on the site of the present Matthews Hall. It was designed for the education of Indian youth, and was built in 1654. It stood for forty-four years. The first Harvard Hall was built in 1672, and stood on the site of the present Harvard Hall. It was a two-story brick structure, and was the only college building, save the little Indian College, until the first Stoughton Hall was built in 1700.

In 1719–20, **Massachusetts Hall (32)**, still standing and the oldest building now to be seen, was built by the Province, pursuant to a resolve of the General Court. It cost £3500, and its exterior is little changed, though the interior has been reconstructed. For a century and a half, it served as a dormitory, and here lived, among others, in their college days, such worthies as William Ellery and

Robert Treat Paine, signers of the Declaration of Independence; the Rev. Mather Byles, Boston's greatest wit during the eighteenth century; President Jared Sparks, the historian; such other more distinguished historians as Palfrey, Bancroft, and Parkman; Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, commemorated in the Shaw Memorial on Boston Common (See Walk No. 1); Horatio Greenough, the sculptor; and Bishop Phillips Brooks. The building is now used solely for lecture and examination rooms, and for offices. Against the outer wall of the hall is a fine bust of James Russell Lowell. The hall was occupied by troops during the Revolution.

Opposite Massachusetts Hall is the second **Harvard Hall (33)**. The first Harvard Hall, built in 1672, was burned in the fire of 1764 while occupied by the General Court, and the present building was immediately erected to replace it by order of the Court. Here Washington was formally received in 1789 upon his last visit to New England. It was used as a barracks during the Revolution, and now contains lecture rooms and special libraries, conspicuous among which are those of the history and classical departments. A bell in the cupola rings to summon the students of the University to prayers (voluntary only) and all recitations and lectures.

We now find ourselves on the College Campus. To the left of Harvard Hall is **Hollis Hall (34)**, built in 1762–63 by the Province, and commemorating Thomas Hollis, an English benefactor of the college. Here, in their college days, have roomed such notable men as Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Hickling Prescott, and Henry D. Thoreau. It is still used as a dormitory. During the Revolution, when the college was temporarily removed to Concord, Hollis Hall, like Massachusetts and Harvard Halls, served as a barracks for American soldiers.

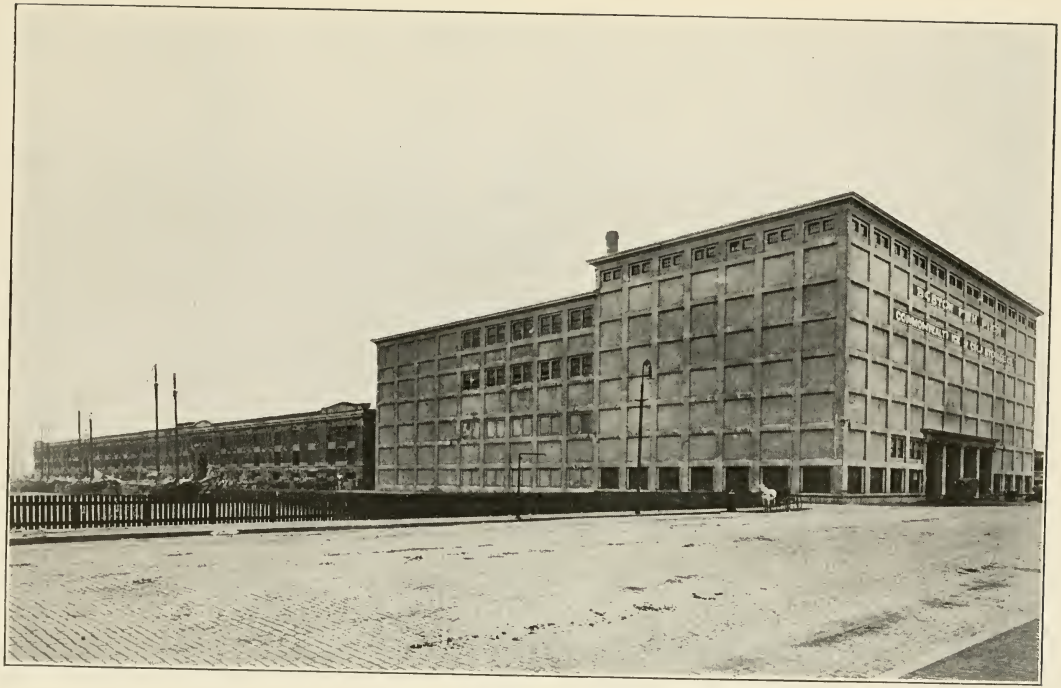
Between Hollis Hall and the adjoining dormitory on the right is the old **Holden Chapel (35)**, occupied until 1915 by the musical department of the University, but originally the college chapel. It was given to the college in 1744 by Madame Holden of London, the widow of a governor of the Bank of England, and was used for prayers until 1766, since when it has served for various scholastic purposes.

Just beyond Holden Chapel is **Stoughton Hall (36)**, the second dormitory of that name, and dating from 1804–05. The first Stoughton Hall, a gift to the college in 1700 from Chief Justice Stoughton,

was in the course of time condemned as unsafe, and the present building has succeeded it, being built largely from the proceeds of a lottery authorized by the General Court. Here, as students, roomed, among others, Edward Everett, Charles Sumner, Horatio Greenough, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Edward Everett Hale.

Just beyond Stoughton Hall, in the corner of the yard, is **Phillips Brooks House** (**37**), a centre of University religious activities. Here the various religious societies of the college have their headquarters, with the exception of the Catholic Club, which now has its own building, Newman House, on Mount Auburn Street. On the campus, at right angles to Stoughton Hall, is **Holworthy Hall** (**38**), built in 1812, partly from a bequest left by Sir Matthew Holworthy, and partly from the proceeds of a lottery. It has more sentimental associations than many other dormitories, and here may be seen the rooms occupied, as students, by George Bancroft and Phillips Brooks. Opposite Stoughton and Hollis Halls is **Thayer Hall** (**39**), built in 1870, and used as a dormitory. Beside it is **University Hall** (**40**), a handsome building of white granite, built in 1815 from the designs of Charles Bulfinch, the architect of the Boston State House. It was the first stone building to be built in the yard, and is the central administrative building at present of the University. Here distinguished visitors are formally received on the steps of the south entrance by the college authorities, and among those so received may be mentioned Lafayette, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren. Beyond University Hall is **Weld Hall** (**41**), built as a dormitory in 1872. At right angles to it, facing the campus, is **Grays Hall** (**42**), dating from 1863, and standing on the site of the first college building. It is also utilized as a dormitory. The dormitory completing the square of the campus is **Matthews Hall** (**43**), on the site of the old Indian College. It dates from 1872.

The imposing edifice beyond Matthews and Boylston Halls, with its main entrance facing the chapel, is the new **Widener Library** (**44**), which ranks fourth in number of books among the great collections in America, though probably first in the value of its contents. It contains, with its special collections, not far from 800,000 volumes. The first building was given by Governor Christopher Gore, while the present building is on the site of the old Gore Hall, the former home of the University library. The present building was completed



BOSTON FISH PIER

in 1915, and is a memorial to Harry Elkins Widener, a young Philadelphia book collector, who was drowned in the "Titanic" disaster. The library is not open for use by the general public, but accredited scholars are welcomed with every courtesy, and the visitor may procure admission to the treasure room by special permission. Here the most valuable books and manuscripts belonging to the library are kept. Notable among these are Carlyle's Cromwell and Frederick the Great collections, Parkman's library, George Ticknor's Dante collection, the priceless Widener collection, the complete manuscript of Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers," and a volume of manuscript poems by Shelley.

Let us now take the path which leads across the yard over the hill to Quincy Street, noting, as we pass, the cottage on the extreme right-hand corner, **formerly occupied by the first Harvard Observatory** (**45**), established here in 1839, and later the residence of President Felton. Passing the noble **Thomas Dudley Gate** (**46**), erected in 1915, the second house on the left-hand side of Quincy Street is the **president's residence** (**47**). The finely proportioned brick building on Quincy Street opposite us is the **Harvard Union** (**48**), erected in 1901 from the designs of McKim, Mead & White, and the gift for the most part of Henry L. Higginson and the late Henry Warren. It is the chief club of the University, and most of the students belong to it. Here are to be found a large and imposing common room, dining-rooms, a well selected library, a billiard room, and the offices of certain college magazines. We shall proceed up Quincy Street for a short distance. The fine mansion just below the Harvard Union is now occupied by the **Colonial Club** (**49**), a socially eclectic representative of Harvard life. Here lived formerly the father of Henry and William James, himself a philosopher and theologian of note. On the southeast corner of Quincy Street and Broadway is the **Agassiz house** (**50**), where Louis Agassiz lived during the latter part of his life in Cambridge, and kept, from 1855 to 1863, a school for young women. The house was built for him by the college. The first brick building we come to on the left as we pass down Quincy Street is **Emerson Hall** (**51**), erected in honor of Ralph Waldo Emerson, a fine bronze statue of whom stands in the corridor. It is the headquarters of the philosophical department of the University, and here the late William James delivered many a lecture. Public lectures are

frequently given in this building, and it contains special libraries of interest, as well as a social ethics museum. Next to it is **Sever Hall** (**52**), architecturally one of the finest works of H. H. Richardson, the architect of Trinity Church, Boston. It is the chief lecture and recitation building of the college, and was erected in 1880. Below it is **Robinson Hall** (**53**), the seat of the architectural department, with an interesting collection of casts and engravings. Following the yard fence along Broadway to the left, past Robinson Hall, we see within the grounds, not far from the street, **Appleton Chapel** (**54**), where religious exercises are regularly held for the students and conducted by University preachers specially appointed for that purpose. Facing Broadway is the **William Hayes Fogg Museum of Art** (**55**), erected in 1895. The semi-circular auditorium in the rear is a lecture hall, where classes are held, and where many public lectures are given during the season. The entrance to the museum is on Broadway, and an entertaining hour may be spent in the enjoyment of its collections. There is a large collection of statues, casts, and coins; the invaluable Gray collection of engravings; and a small but select collection of paintings and drawings, among which special attention should be called to some valuable Turners. Admission is free, and the museum is open on week days from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., and on Sundays from 1 to 5 P.M.

The imposing brick structure opposite us, with its high clock tower, is **Memorial Hall** (**56**), containing the chief dining hall of the University and Sanders Theatre, as well as the hall commemorating those Harvard graduates who died during the Civil War. The dining hall, with its high panelled oak roofing and beautiful stained glass windows, seats over a thousand students, and is an imposing interior. Its walls are adorned with a valuable collection of paintings and busts of artistic and historic interest. Among the paintings are valuable portraits by Copley, Stuart, and others. The hall is open to the public at such hours as it is not occupied by the Harvard Dining Association. The bust of Longfellow is a replica of that in Westminster Abbey. In Sanders Theatre, which is a theatre only in the academic sense of the word, is a marble statue of Josiah Quincy, by Story. Memorial Hall was erected in 1873–76, and occupies the centre of The Delta, formerly the college playground. To the left of Memorial Hall in The Delta is a fine **statue of John Harvard** (**57**), by Daniel C. French. John Harvard was the Charles-

town minister who bequeathed to the college his library and a sum of £800, and it was after him that the infant college was named.

On Quincy Street, opposite Memorial Hall, is the house formerly the **residence of Jared Sparks** (58), a prominent historian in his day, and at one time president of the University. It is now occupied by the New Church Theological School. Just south of it, in what is known as the Little Delta, is the present home of the **Germanic Museum** (59) of the University, soon to be exchanged for a fine new building on Divinity Avenue. It has a choice collection, largely augmented by gifts from the German Emperor, and is open free to the public on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from nine to five, and on Thursdays and Sundays, from one to five. In the centre of the Little Delta is a reproduction of the **Bronze Lion** (60) erected in the twelfth century in Castle Square in Brunswick by Duke Henry the Lion. The lion was given to the University by the Duchy of Brunswick.

Our road lies down Quincy Street past Memorial Hall to Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue. Beyond the Agassiz house is the **chapel of the New Church Theological School** (61), and across Kirkland Street, on the east corner of Divinity Avenue, is **Randall Hall** (62), a dining hall for students, seating about five hundred. A little distance down Kirkland Street is the **home of the late Professor Francis James Child.** The architecturally distinctive building on the left-hand corner of Divinity Avenue, when completed, is to be the **new home of the Germanic Museum** (63).

We turn down Divinity Avenue, passing the **T. Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Building** (64) and the **Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory** (65), and soon come to the **Semitic Museum** (66) on the right, the headquarters of the Semitic departments of the University. Its collections are open free to the public daily, except Sundays, from nine to five, and on Sundays from two to five. It contains valuable relics from Babylonia, Assyria, the land of the Hittites, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Phœnicia, Syria, and Persia. The building just beyond is **Divinity Hall** (67). The Harvard Divinity School is unsectarian. Here, among others, lived Ralph Waldo Emerson, and his room was in the extreme northeastern corner of the ground floor. The chapel on the second floor contains interesting tablets and memorials. Beyond it, on the same side of the avenue,

is the **Divinity School Library** (**68**). Back of the Divinity School buildings were the grounds of "Shady Hill," once the private estate of Charles Eliot Norton, best remembered as a Dante scholar, and as the friend of Carlyle and Ruskin. In the foreground of the estate rises the imposing facade of the **Andover Theological Seminary,** now affiliated with Harvard University. Turning back along Divinity Avenue, we shall pause to explore the other University museums on the western side of the avenue. These consist of the **Museum of Comparative Zoology** (**70**); the **Botanical Museum** (**71**), with the unique Ware collection of Blaschka glass models of plants and flowers; the **Mineralogical Museum** (**72**); and the **Peabody Museum** (**73**) of American and foreign archæology and ethnology. All of these museums are of absorbing interest, and are open to the public. The first two are open daily, except Sunday, from nine to five, and on Sundays from one to five; the third is open only on Saturdays, from nine to five, and on Thursdays and Saturdays, from one to five; while the last named is open daily, except Sundays, from nine to five.

We may return up Divinity Avenue, and turn to the left, taking a diagonal path across a woodland plot, and thus reaching Oxford Street. At No. 30 Oxford Street **lived John G. Palfrey** (**74**), the distinguished historian and clergyman, for many years. On the eastern side of Oxford Street is **Conant Hall** (**74A**), the dormitory occupied by graduate students of the University, and nearly opposite it is **Perkins Hall** (**75**), an undergraduate dormitory controlled by the University. Back of Perkins Hall is **Jarvis Field** (**76**), equipped with tennis courts for students, as is its neighbor, **Holmes Field** (**77**), to the south. We shall now cross Holmes Field diagonally. On our right, the long brick building facing on Oxford Street is **Pierce Hall** (**78**), the headquarters of the engineering department of the University. Facing on Jarvis Street is the **Rotch Astronomical Building** (**79**), where instruction in astronomy is given, and near by is the telescope used by the students. The imposing stone building on our right is **Langdell Hall** (**80**), which houses the fine library of the Harvard Law School, with about forty-four thousand volumes. Back of it, and facing on Massachusetts Avenue, is **Walter Hastings Hall** (**81**), the dormitory of the Law School, built in 1890. The old-fashioned brick building between Pierce and Langdell Halls is the **Jefferson Physical Laboratory**

COMMONWEALTH DOCK

(**82**) of the University. Let us now bear a little to the right, and we shall emerge on the corner of Kirkland and Cambridge Streets, in front of the old **Lawrence Scientific School** (**83**) of Harvard University, now merged in the faculty of arts and sciences, and the **Hemenway Gymnasium** (**84**), presented to the University by Augustus Hemenway in 1878. Behind the gymnasium is the new **Musical Building** (**85**) of the University. Directing our steps in the direction of Massachusetts Avenue, a moment's walk brings us to the entrance of **Austin Hall** (**86**), the chief building of the Harvard Law School, erected in 1883 from the designs of H. H. Richardson, the architect of Trinity Church in Boston (See Walk IV). The interior, with its portraits and other mementoes, is of interest to the visitor. Near by is the **site of the house in which Oliver Wendell Holmes was born** (**87**). It was removed about twenty years ago. Here, in Revolutionary times, was the headquarters of General Artemas Ward, where the Committee of Public Safety met, from which General Warren hastened to the Bunker Hill battlefield, and where the first plans which resulted in the battle were formed. In the small triangle near by is a **statue of Charles Sumner, by Anne Whitney** (**88**).

We turn our steps now in the direction of the Cambridge Common, formerly a place of execution. Here Whitefield once preached in the open air. A tablet by the sidewalk on Massachusetts Avenue marks the **site of the oak** (**89**) under which, in early Colonial days, the Governors and Magistrates of the Colony were elected. On the Common is a **statue of the Puritan, John Bridge** (**90**), by Thomas R. Gould and Marshall S. Gould. The **Soldiers' Monument** (**91**) is surrounded by cannon captured by Ethan Allen at Crown Point in 1775, and employed during the Siege of Boston on the American redoubts. A moment's walk across the Common will bring us to the historic **Washington Elm** (**92**). Under this tree George Washington first took command of the American army on the third of July, 1775. Next to the elm is **Fay House** (**93**), the home of **Radcliffe College**, where the Rev. Samuel Gilman wrote the words of "Fair Harvard" for the two hundredth anniversary of Harvard College in 1836. At one time Edward Everett lived here. Radcliffe College, of which Fay House is the main building, is a college for women identified more or less closely with Harvard University and was formerly known as the Harvard Annex.

It dates from 1879. Across the street is the **Shepard Memorial Church** (**94**), with a spire crowned by the cockerel vane which formerly stood on the "Cockerel Church" in the North End of Boston.

We shall turn down Garden Street to the left for a short distance until we reach **God's Acre** (**95**), the ancient cemetery dating from 1636, the year of the foundation of the college. Here lie buried Stephen Daye, who set up the first printing press in America; Presidents Dunster, Chauncy, and Willard; Daniel Gookin, John Eliot's associate in his work among the Indians; the Rev. Thomas Shepard; three of the Cambridge Minutemen killed in the fight on the 19th of April; and Governor Belcher. A monument to the Vassalls stands in the graveyard. God's Acre stands between the **First Parish Meeting House** (**96**) and **Christ Church** (**97**). The **First Parish Meeting House** is the descendant of the first meeting house in the town, built in 1632. The date of the present edifice's erection is 1833. In its predecessor the first Provincial Congress assembled, which organized the Minutemen and the Committee of Safety. Here also commencement exercises of Harvard College were held for over seventy years. The site of this earlier church is in the College Yard near Dane Hall. **Christ Church** dates from 1761, and was the first Protestant Episcopal church in Cambridge. The architect was Peter Harrison, who designed King's Chapel in Boston. (See Walk I.) It was used for barracks at the beginning of the Revolution, and here on the last Sunday of 1775, George and Martha Washington attended a special service. In Revolutionary days the organ pipes of the church were melted into bullets, and in the vestibule is the mark of a Revolutionary bullet. The interior is interesting to the visitor. Here is the tomb of the Vassalls marked by a low mound on the floor of the church. On the sidewalk before the burying ground is an old milestone, with the inscription, "Boston, 8 miles 1734," recalling the days when the only route to Boston was by way of Brighton and Roxbury.

Let us now retrace our steps up Garden Street as far as Mason Street, down which we will turn to the left until we reach Brattle Street, with its many interesting historical and literary associations. If we were to continue up Garden Street for about half a mile we should reach the **Harvard Astronomical Observatory** (**No. 99**),

and on Linnæan Street is the **Harvard Botanic Garden (100)**, open to the public daily from eight to five. Admission to the garden is free. It was laid out more than a century ago, and contains beds of Shakespearean and Virgilian flowers among other quaint displays.

Pursuing our way down Mason Street, we turn up Brattle Street to the right, and thus find ourselves in old "Tory Row." A few steps from Brattle Square is the **General William Brattle House (101)**. To the right, above the corner of Mason Street, are the stone buildings of the **Episcopal Theological School (102)**, founded in 1867. Across the way, on the corner of Hawthorne Street, is the **Henry Vassall House (103)**, a fine old Colonial mansion, where Dr. Benjamin Church was imprisoned after being arrested for treason because of his secret correspondence with General Gage. Opposite is the **Longfellow House (104)**, with a notable history and many associations with the past. Built by Colonel John Vassall about 1759, it was Washington's headquarters after he left Wadsworth House. Later it was owned by the widow Craigie, who let lodgings to Harvard professors. Here Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, and Worcester, the lexicographer, lived at various times; while finally it was the home of the poet Longfellow from 1835 until his death. Before it the **Longfellow Memorial Park (105)** stretches down to Mount Auburn Street and the bank of the Charles River. The poet's study was the large front room at the right of the hall. The rooms behind were used by Washington for his offices, and later were occupied by Longfellow's library. On the second floor the southeast room was Washington's bedchamber and the room Longfellow occupied when he lodged here with the widow Craigie.

All the fine mansions along Brattle Street at this point were occupied by wealthy Tories, who formed a little aristocracy of their own, and became refugees when the Revolution broke out. The next house above the Longfellow mansion (No. 149) was the **house of the Baroness Riedesel (106)**, which she and her husband, General Riedesel, occupied after the surrender of Burgoyne. It was built by Richard Lechmere in 1760. It was subsequently moved to the corner of Riedesel Avenue. At the time the top story was cut off, but part of it is still to be seen in the present house. Brattle Street soon meets Craigie Street, which runs off to the right, and the first thoroughfare off Craigie Street, on the left, is Bucking-

ham Street. At No. 29 Buckingham Street was the **home of Thomas Wentworth Higginson (107)** during the last years of his life. No. 295 Brattle Street is the **home of Josephine Preston Peabody Marks (108)**, the well-known poet, and was formerly occupied by Arnold Dolmetsch.

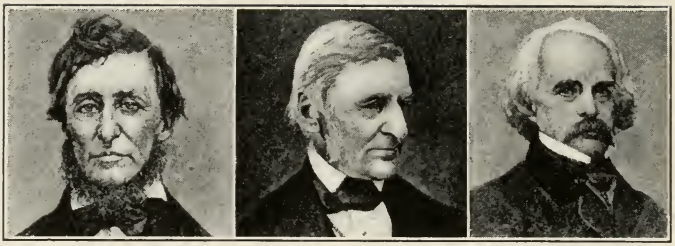
Continuing down Brattle Street, we soon come to the corner of Elmwood Avenue at the end of Tory Row. Here is the **birthplace and home of James Russell Lowell (109)**, in a secluded grove. Built in 1774 by Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Oliver, it was used as a hospital after the Battle of Bunker Hill. The patriot Elbridge Gerry lived there after 1793 from time to time, and then it passed into the hands of Lowell's father. The poet's study was on the third floor, and on a windowpane in this room is cut the inscription, "Libertas, 1776."

Two or three minutes' walk along Mount Auburn Street brings us to **Mount Auburn Cemetery,** where so many of the illustrious dead now rest. It would be vain to point out all the tombs and graves of distinguished people, or to arrange any route which would show them to the visitor. To explore them all would take a couple of days, for there are thirty miles of roads and paths in the cemetery. Some few of the most important graves, however, can be visited in an hour's walk, and the situation of some of the more important among the others may be noted.

Entering by the main gate on Mount Auburn Street, we pass the new chapel, and turn to the left down Fountain Avenue, on the right side of which are the simple stones marking the graves of James Russell Lowell, his father, and three of his nephews killed in the Civil War. Lime Avenue opens off to the left a little beyond, and taking the right spur of it, a few steps bring us to the grave of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Returning to the beginning of Fountain Avenue, we may take the first path above the avenue on the left (Indian Ridge Path), and soon come to the grave of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow on the left. Returning once more to the avenue, climbing the hill, we pass the grave of Nathaniel Bowditch, the mathematician, and come to the old chapel, now used as a crematory, facing which is the famous Sphinx, by Martin Milmore, commemorating those who fell in the Civil War. Taking the main avenue to the right past the chapel and Sphinx, we pass the grave, on the left, of Robert Gould Shaw, whose life is commemorated in the Shaw

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

Memorial on Boston Common. On Green Briar Path, a little beyond to the left, is the grave of William Ellery Channing, the pioneer of American Unitarianism. If we follow Green Briar Path it will bring us to Fir Avenue, which we may take to the left, and thus reach Mimosa Path, up which to the left is the grave of Phillips Brooks. We follow the path to Spruce Avenue, and then proceed to the left, passing the last resting place of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the discoverer of the use of ether as an anæsthetic in surgical operations. On Anemone Path, some distance on to the left, is the grave of Edwin Booth. Pyrola Path, parallel with it and beyond, has a monument to Margaret Fuller, while on the next path, Bellwort Path, are the graves of Edwin P. Whipple, Louis Agassiz, and Charles Bulfinch. Opposite Bellwort Path is the grave of Theodore Thomas, marked by a beautiful Celtic cross. At the foot of Spruce Avenue, we turn up Eagle Avenue for a yard or two, and continue down Magnolia Avenue to the grave of Edward Everett. Returning up Walnut Avenue, we come to Arethusa Path, with the grave of Charles Sumner, and from there, if we wish, we may climb to the tower, and ascend it for the fine view. Incidentally we may note the general direction of the gate, and thus leave the cemetery, unless we wish to explore the graves of others who lie buried here. Among such others are Rufus Choate and Nathaniel P. Willis on Walnut Avenue, not far from Sumner's grave; Mr. and Mrs. James T. Fields on Elder Path, between Spruce and Walnut Avenues; Charlotte Cushman on Palm Avenue; Samuel G. Howe and Julia Ward Howe near Pine Avenue; and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Warren, Spurzheim the phrenologist, Jared Sparks, and Mary Baker G. Eddy. In the chapel by the gate are fine statues of John Winthrop by Horatio Greenough, James Otis by Thomas Crawford, John Adams by Randolph Rogers, and Judge Joseph Story by his son, William W. Story. Leaving by this gate, any inbound trolley car will bring us back to Harvard Square, connecting with a tunnel train to Boston.



THOREAU EMERSON HAWTHORNE

VIII

A WALK ABOUT LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

THE trip to Lexington and Concord is best made by trolley, leaving Harvard Square Subway Station or Sullivan Square Elevated Station and passing through Arlington Center and Arlington Heights. Harvard Square is reached directly from Park Street by Cambridge Tunnel train. Sullivan Square is reached directly from any Washington Street Tunnel Station by northbound train. Whichever route we take, we reach Arlington Center at the same point, namely, the "**Arlington House.**" Here stood Cooper's Tavern, in which Jabez Wyman and Jason Winship were killed by the British on the 19th of April, 1775. Just beyond, at the corner of Pleasant Street, is a tablet telling us that "at this spot on April 19, 1775, the old men of Menotomy (Arlington) captured a convoy of English soldiers with supplies, on its way to join the British at Lexington." On Pleasant Street, just below the church, we may catch a glimpse from the car of the **old burying ground** in which many of the British were buried who fell in the retreat. Not far down Pleasant Street on the left is the **home** for many years **of John T. Trowbridge.** Near the corner of Jason Street is another tablet marking the "site of the **house of Jason Russell,** where he and eleven others were captured, disarmed and killed by the retreating British."

East Lexington is reached shortly after leaving Arlington Heights. In the little Follen Church on the right-hand side of the avenue Emerson sometimes preached. At the corner of Pleasant Street a tablet marks the place where Benjamin Wellington, the first armed man of the Revolution, was taken by the British. Beyond, on the

right, is a house marked by a tablet which tells us that it was the "**home of Jonathan Harrington,** the last survivor of the Battle of Lexington." A little beyond, at the corner of Maple Street, is the house in which he lived at the time of the battle.

Just beyond Munroe's Station is **Munroe's Tavern,** built in 1695, and Earl Percy's headquarters and hospital on the day of the battle. The hospital was in the room on the left of the entrance, and this room also served as Percy's headquarters. Opposite it on the right was the taproom, and a bullet hole made by the British may still be seen in the ceiling of the room. In November, 1789, Washington dined in a room in the southeast corner of the second story.

The hill beyond on the left was crowned by British fieldpieces, and near it several houses were burned. A little beyond to the right is the **old Town Hall,** near which Earl Percy, with reinforcements, planted a fieldpiece to cover the retreat of the British troops. The spot is marked by stone cannon. A moment's walk brings us to **Lexington Common,** at the lower end of which is a stone pulpit designed to mark the **site of the first three meeting houses** of Lexington, built in 1692, 1713, and 1794 respectively. The elm which shades it was planted on the centennial of the battle by General Grant. Near by is a bronze **statue of a Minuteman,** gun in hand, standing on a rough pile of boulders. A **boulder on the green** marks the point where the Minutemen were drawn up, and on it are inscribed the words of Captain Parker: "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here." On the right of the Green is the old **Buckman Tavern,** which served as the Minutemen's rendezvous. Shots were fired from it during the battle, and it was a mark for British bullets. It was built in 1690, and here two wounded British soldiers were brought at the time of the retreat, one of whom died here. The tavern-keeper in 1775 belonged to Captain Parker's company. On Elm Avenue is the **house of Jonathan Harrington,** who was wounded on the Common on the day of the battle, and dragged himself to the door of the house, where he died at his wife's feet. He is not to be confused with the Jonathan Harrington whose home we have already passed. Next to this house is the **house of Daniel Harrington,** the clerk of Captain Parker's company, and the son-in-law of the first man to be killed by British bullets.

On the western side of the Green is the **ivy-clad monument** erected in 1799 in memory of those who fell in the battle. These are buried in the vault behind the monument, whither they were removed from the old burying ground in 1835, on the occasion when Edward Everett delivered his famous oration. Before this monument Lafayette, Kossuth, and others have been formally received. On this site stood the first two schoolhouses of the town. Below the monument is the **house of Marrett and Nathan Munroe,** built in 1729, which was a witness of the battle. Caleb Harrington was running toward this house at the time when he was shot down. Behind the **First Parish Church** (Unitarian), is a path leading as a boulder tells us, to "**Y^e^ Old Burying-Ground 1690.**" Here lie buried John Hancock, grandfather of the Governor, and Jonas Clarke, both ministers of the meeting house, and Governor William Eustis, and here formerly were buried the Minutemen who fell on the day of the battle. Here also is a monument to Captain John Parker.

Returning down Elm Avenue, we shortly reach Hancock Street, on the corner of which is an old building in which the **first Normal School in America** was established in 1840 by the Rev. Cyrus Peirce. We shall follow Hancock Street for a quarter of a mile until we come to the **Hancock-Clarke House,** built in 1698, and the residence of the Rev. John Hancock and the Rev. Jonas Clarke. Here Samuel Adams and John Hancock were sleeping when aroused by Paul Revere on the night of his famous ride. The house is open freely to the public as an historical museum, and the collections there contained are well worth seeing. The southwest room of the upper story is that in which Adams and Hancock were sleeping. From the front windows Parson Clarke, Lydia Hancock, and Dorothy Quincy saw the beginning of the engagement. Hancock and Adams left hastily in a chaise from the ell door, while the ladies followed after in Hancock's coach. On the Goodwin estate, overlooking the Green, is a tablet on which is inscribed the following amiable fiction: "On this hill Samuel Adams hearing the fire of the British troops, April 19, 1775, exclaimed to Hancock 'What a glorious morning for America!'" At the time of the firing, Samuel Adams and Hancock were some miles away.

Before leaving Lexington, we must visit the **Memorial Hall** in the town house, for here is an interesting historical collection,

THE MINUTEMAN, LEXINGTON COMMON

including Major Pitcairn's pistols, used during the Revolution by General Israel Putnam; the tongue of the bell which hung in the old belfry and rung the alarm on the day of the battle; and numerous other relics of the Revolution. There are four statues, most notable of which is that of Samuel Adams, by Martin Milmore. In the Town Hall is Henry Sandham's painting of the Battle of Lexington. Here also is the Cary Public Library. In front of the Town Hall we shall take the car for Concord.

We alight at the square by the **Unitarian Church** on the site of the old church in which the Provincial Congress met and next to the old **Wright Tavern,** dating from 1747, and visited by Major Pitcairn on the day of the battle. On the old Lexington Road are the rooms of the **Concord Antiquarian Society,** where may be seen the bed, chair, and table used by Thoreau at Walden, and many Colonial and Revolutionary relics. A small admission fee is charged. A little beyond a road leads off to the right, and following it, we pass the **Emerson house,** where Ralph Waldo Emerson died, having lived there for a large part of his life. His study still stands, as far as possible unchanged, on the right of the entrance hall. Retracing our steps, and continuing down Lexington Street, we come to the **Orchard House,** where the Alcotts lived for twenty years. Here A. Bronson Alcott held some of his famous conversations, and here Louisa M. Alcott wrote "Little Women." Next to it is the **Concord School of Philosophy,** famous as the "Hillside Chapel." Just beyond these buildings is **"The Wayside,"** where Hawthorne lived from 1852 until his death in 1864. Here the Alcotts also lived for a time. Behind the house a ridge rises sharply, on the crest of which was **Hawthorne's Walk.** The next house beyond is **Grapevine Cottage.** Here the famous Concord Grape originated.

Starting out once more from the square, we enter the **Hillside Burying Ground,** where Major John Buttrick is buried. Many of the inscriptions are interesting. Leaving this burying ground, and turning the corner by the Catholic Church, we soon come to **Sleepy Hollow Cemetery,** where Hawthorne, Emerson, Thoreau, and the Alcotts are buried near one another.

On Monument Street, leading off from the square in another direction past the historic **Colonial Inn,** with its interesting memorials of former days, we come after about fifteen minutes to the **Old**

Manse, built in 1765, and the home of Hawthorne and Emerson. Emerson's grandfather, who is buried in the Hillside Burying Ground, lived here, and his wife saw from a window the fight at Concord Bridge. Here Emerson boarded in 1834–35 with his grandparents, and Hawthorne lived here after his marriage until 1846. On the second floor above the dining-room was Hawthorne's study, where Emerson wrote his essay on "Nature." Just beyond the Old Manse a lane leads off to the left, which brings us to the battlefield.

The **Battle Monument** marks the position of the British; Daniel C. French's **statue of the Minuteman** on the opposite bank marks that of the Americans. Near the monument a stone marks the **grave of two unknown British soldiers** who fell during the fight. The **Battle Bridge** is in part a reproduction of the Old North Bridge. On the statue of the Minuteman, which is French's masterpiece, is inscribed the opening stanza of Emerson's hymn, written for the dedication of the Battle Monument:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

The pedestal is a block from the same boulder from which the Battle Monument was taken, and the statue was cast from the metal of ten brass cannon given to Concord by Congress.

Let us now retrace our steps, and after crossing the railroad tracks turn to the right, and then to the left. We shall thus pass the site of the house of Peter Bulkeley. A tablet tells us that "Here in the house of the Reverend Peter Bulkeley, first minister and one of the founders of this town, a bargain was made with the Squaw Sachem, the Sagamore Tahattawanx and other Indians, who then sold the right in the Six Miles Square called Concord to the English planters and gave them peaceful possession of the land, A.D. 1636."

Returning along this street to the square, we cross it once more and turn to the right. Part of the first building beyond the bank is said to be the **first blockhouse** against the Indians built by the first settlers of Concord. Beyond is the **Concord Public Library,** containing many interesting literary memorials, and a fine statue of Ralph Waldo Emerson, while the fourth house beyond the blockhouse is the **Hoar House,** the home of the celebrated family of that

CONCORD BRIDGE

name, and the birthplace of the late Judge Hoar and Senator Hoar. Near the corner of Thoreau Street on the left is the **Thoreau House,** where Thoreau lived for twelve years and where he died, and the home of the Alcotts for many years. Somewhat beyond, to the right of this street, is the **home of Mr. Frank B. Sanborn,** the last of the Transcendentalists. Thoreau was born in a house which still stands on the Virginia Road, but it is outside the limits of our walk.

If the visitor has time he may make an interesting excursion to the shores of **Lake Walden.** Leaving the square, he must turn his steps in the direction of the Emerson house, and then turn down Heywood Street to Walden Street, which is to be followed for about a mile to the left past Thoreau Street. Then having climbed a hill, the way is over a wood road for about three quarters of a mile to the shore of the pond. Here a cairn marks the **site of the hut which Thoreau built** in 1845, and in which he lived for the two years which followed. We may return to the square and there take the electrics for Boston, or Thoreau Street will bring us to the Boston & Maine Railroad Station.

SOME BOSTON CHURCHES

Arlington Street Church, Congregational Unitarian, Arlington and Boylston Streets.

Barnard Memorial, Congregational Unitarian, 10 Warrenton Street.

Beacon Universalist Church, Coolidge Corner.

Boston Society of the New Jerusalem Church, Swedenborgian, 136 Bowdoin Street.

Bulfinch Place Church, Congregational Unitarian, Bulfinch Place.

Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Roman Catholic, Washington and Union Park Streets.

Central Church, Congregational Trinitarian, Newbury and Berkeley Streets.

Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, Salem Street.

Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, usually known as **The Mission Church,** Roman Catholic, Tremont and St. Alphonsus Streets, Roxbury.

Church of St. John the Evangelist, Protestant Episcopal, Bowdoin Street.

Church of the Advent, Protestant Episcopal, Brimmer and Mount Vernon Streets.

Church of the Disciples, Congregational Unitarian, Peterboro and Jersey Streets, Fenway.

Church of the Holy Trinity, German Roman Catholic, 140 Shawmut Avenue.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Roman Catholic, Harrison Avenue and East Concord Street.

Church of the Messiah, Protestant Episcopal, St. Stephen and Gainsborough Streets.

Clarendon Street Church, Baptist, Clarendon and Montgomery Streets.

Emmanuel Church, Protestant Episcopal, Newbury Street, between Arlington and Berkeley Streets.

First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Streets.

First Church, Methodist Episcopal, Temple Street.

First Church in Boston, Congregational Unitarian, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norway and Falmouth Streets.

First Congregational Society, Unitarian, Centre Street, Jamaica Plain.

First Parish in Dorchester, Congregational Unitarian, Meeting-house Hill.

First Presbyterian Church, Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street.

First Religious Society, Congregational Unitarian, Eliot Square, Roxbury.

Friends' Meeting House, 210 Townsend Street, Roxbury.

King's Chapel, Congregational Unitarian, School and Tremont Streets.

Mount Vernon Church, Congregational Trinitarian, Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue.

Ohabei Sholom, Jewish Synagogue, 11 Union Park Street.

Old South Church, Congregational Trinitarian, Copley Square.

Our Lady of Victories, French Roman Catholic, Isabella Street, near Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street.

Park Street Church, Congregational Trinitarian, Park and Tremont Streets.

Parker Memorial, Congregational Unitarian, 11 Appleton Street.

People's Temple, Methodist Episcopal, Berkeley Street and Columbus Avenue.

Ruggles Street Baptist Church, 163 Ruggles Street, Roxbury.

St. Leonard's of Port Morris, Italian Roman Catholic, Prince Street, near Hanover Street.

St. Paul's Church, Protestant Episcopal pro-cathedral, Tremont Street, near Park Street.

St. Stephen's Church, Protestant Episcopal, Florence Street.

Shawmut Church, Congregational Trinitarian, Tremont and West Brookline Streets.

South Congregational Church, Congregational Unitarian, Exeter and Newbury Streets.

Tabernacle Baptist Church, Bowdoin Square.

Temple Israel, Jewish Synagogue, Commonwealth Avenue and Blandford Street.

Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Tremont and West Concord Streets.

Tremont Temple, Baptist, 82 Tremont Street.

Trinity Church, Protestant Episcopal, Copley Square.

Union Church, Congregational Trinitarian, 485 Columbus Avenue.

Warren Avenue Baptist Church, Warren Avenue and West Canton Street.

BOSTON CITY HALL

SOME BOSTON HOTELS

Adams House, 553 Washington Street. European: Rooms: $1.50 to $4; with bath, $2.50 to $5.

American House, Hanover Street. European; Rooms: $1.50 to $2.

Avery, Washington and Avery Streets. European; Rooms: $2 up.

Bellevue, Beacon Street, between Bowdoin and Somerset Streets. European; Rooms: $1.50 up.

Brewster, Boylston Street, between Tremont and Washington Streets. European; Rooms: $2 up.

Brunswick, Boylston and Clarendon Streets. American and European. American; Rooms: $4 up. European; Rooms: $1.50 up.

Castle Square, Tremont and Chandler Streets. European; Rooms: $1 up.

Clark's, Washington, near Avery Street. European; Rooms: $1 up.

Commonwealth, Bowdoin Street, near State House. European; Rooms: $1 up.

Copley-Plaza, Copley Square. European; Rooms: $3 up.

Copley Square, Huntington Avenue and Exeter Street. European; Rooms: $1 up.

Crawford House, Brattle Street and Scollay Square. European; Rooms: $1 to $2.

Essex, Atlantic Avenue and Essex Street, opposite South Station. European; Rooms: $1.50 up.

Lenox, Boylston and Exeter Streets. European; Rooms: $1.50 up.

Oxford, Huntington Avenue, near Exeter Street. American and European. American; Rooms: $2.50 up. European; Rooms: $1 up.

Parker House, Tremont and School Streets. European; Rooms: $1.50 up.

Puritan, 390 Commonwealth Avenue. American and European. American; Rooms: $4 up. European; Rooms: $1.50 up.

Quincy House, Brattle Street. American and European. American; Rooms: $3 up. European; Rooms: $1 up.

Somerset, Commonwealth Avenue near Massachusetts Avenue. European; Rooms: $2.50 up.

Thorndike, Boylston Street, opposite Public Garden. European; Rooms: $1 up.

Touraine, Boylston and Tremont Streets. European; Rooms: $3 to $6.

United States Hotel, Kingston, Lincoln, and Beach Streets. American and European. American; Rooms: $2.50 up. European; Rooms: $1.

Vendome, Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street. American; Rooms: $5 up.

Victoria, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets. European; Rooms: $2 up.

Westminster, Copley Square. European; Rooms: $1.50 up.

Young's, Court Street and Court Square. European; Rooms: $1.50 up.

THE BOSTON THEATRES

Boston Opera House, Huntington Avenue.

Castle Square, Castle Square.

Colonial, Boylston Street, facing the Common.

Copley, Dartmouth Street, near Copley Square.

Hollis Street, Hollis Street.

Keith's, Washington and Tremont Street entrances, near West Street.

Majestic, Tremont, near Lagrange Street.

Orpheum, Hamilton Place.

Park Square, Park Square.

Plymouth, Eliot Street, near Tremont Street.

Shubert, Tremont Street, near Hollis Street.

Tremont, Tremont Street, near Mason Street.

Wilbur, Tremont Street, near Hollis Street.

The **Gaiety, Howard Athenaeum** and **Palace** are homes of burlesque.

The **Boston, Park, Bijou Dream, St. James, Exeter Street,** and many other theatres are devoted to moving pictures, often accompanied by vaudeville turns.

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